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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 196 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

VOTE DENIED TO TAX--PAYERS!

400 RAILWAY CLERKS GO TO COURT

Complain Their Names Are Missing From Assembly Roll

Judge Upholds Technical Objection

Nearly 400 clerks of the G. I P. Railway office marched on Friday to the Small Causes Court, in response to the summons issued by that Court.

The case arose on an application made by the clerks to the effect that their names were not entered in the Assembly electoral rolls.

They had stated in the application that they had been assessed to income tax and had already paid it for the year 1933-34.

The Collector of Bombay raised technical objections and justified the omission of their names in the rolls. After hearing both sides the Court upheld the Collector's objections.

Four hundred clerks have thus been deprived of their vote on technical grounds though they have paid income tax and thus have a right to be enrolled in the Assembly rolls.

Before 5 p.m., the Accounts' Department of the G. I. P Railway Office was nearly empty, the clerical department of the four sections marching to the Small Causes Court.

In the Small Causes Court the representative of the Collector stated, at the outset, that they did not submit the applications in one block on July 24 and that some of the copies were submitted later on. He further stated that such a procedure was not in accordance with the sub-sections 1, 3 and 4 of section 3 of the Legislative Assembly Rules and Regulations.

All the applications were not also signed by the applicants.

Cross-examined about these points, Mr. H. M. Majoo Chief Accountant to the G. I. P. Railway Office admitting them, pointed out to the learned Judge that the Collector did not say anything about these, that the names of those who were drawing Rs. 1,000 and above were mentioned in the electoral rolls. He further stated that they were qualified—all of them paid their income tax or were assessed to pay, and some of them were degree holders.

As for failing to put in the four applications at one time and for having failed to sign them, he said that, that was a 'general matter' and so it was not necessary to do so.

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, upheld the Collector's objections and disallowed all the claims of the applicants.

Nationalist Party's Draft Manifesto

"Permanent Source Of Strength To Congress"

Shortly after his arrival here, Pandit Malaviya held informal discussions with several Congress and Hindu Mahasabha leaders who support his move for starting a Nationalist Party at Birla Park.

Among other subjects, the election manifesto of the Nationnlist Party is also understood to have been discussed.

Further consultation on it will take place to-morrow morning before it is placed for approval before the open sessions of the Nationalist Party Conference to-morrow afternoon.

DRAFT MANIFESTO

The manifesto which is likely to undergo slight alterations here and there says:—

The aim and object of the Party will be the attainment of Purna Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. In pursuit of this aim, it will strive its utmost to strengthen among the people of this country.

(1) the habit of looking at and deciding public questions from the point of view of true nationalism which would serve the best and largest interests of the country as a whole

(2) active desire for communal unity based on reason and justice, with a view to arriving at a communal settlement between various communities on the basis of joint electorates, which the best and most far-sighted leaders of Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Christians and Parsees have adopted and pressed for

(3) determination to fight the most retrograde and obnoxious proposals for constitutional reform contained in the White Paper, including the Communal Award and

(4) to prepare people for a country-wide movement for the establishment of Swaraj at the earliest possible date and also

(5) to convene at an early date a national convention which will draw up a constitution for the country based on an agreed solution of the Communal problem.

CHOICE FOR VOTES

The Nationalist Party in the Assembly will be a permanent source of strength and support to the Congress Party in their fight for Swaraj.

As between the candidates set up by the Congress and those set up by the Nationalist Party, the only difference will be, that while both will generally press and fight for the same political programme, the former will be compelled by the decision of the Working Committee to remain neutral regarding the Communal Award while the latter will oppose it tooth and nail in accordance with the practically unanimous public opinion in the whole country, outside the Muslim circles. There will be no question of prestige or honour of Congress being involved in the matter.

In choosing between the two, therefore, voters in effect will only have to decide whether they would vote for the programme of the Congress Party plus neutrality towards Communal Award or for the same programme plus opposition to the Award.—United Press.

GERMANY CAN'T DISARM

Von Neurath Appeals To Voters To Support Nazi Chief

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, August 17.

Support for Herr Hitler at the Plebiscite on August 19 on the ground of Germany's defencelessness was demanded by the Foreign Minister, Von Neurath, in an appeal to the electors. He said that unless the State was prepared to submit to the dictated foreign policy it was unable to renounce arms and this applied especially to a country like Germany with open frontiers.

"Germany's position amidst the highly armed states does not allow us to remain without weapons. We are determined to prevent Germany from becoming Europe's military arena and this is the meaning of the demand for equality which is the basis of our foreign policy."

SAAR AND LATE HINDENBURG

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, August 17.

The Government has protested to the Governing Commission of Saar at "the mean way in which some Saar newspapers have made the death of Von Hindenburg the occasion for the slander of Germany and her leading men."

FREED AT LAST

Canadian Millionaire And Kidnappers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TORONTO, August 17.

After spending four days in the hands of kidnappers John Labatt, the millionaire Canadian brewer was released on the outskirts of Toronto early this morning. Labatt rushed to his home in London, Ontario. Particulars of how the release was secured are not being revealed at present and it is uncertain as to whether the kidnappers' demand for 150,000 dollars as ransom was paid.

MAHATMA RETURNS TO NORMAL HEALTH

WARDHA, August 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's health is now almost normal. He has regained his usual cheerfulness and to-day held discussions with his co-workers including Mr. Narhari Parikh of Gujerat who had a talk with him about Harijan work and village reconstruction.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar went yesterday to Arvi on a visit of inspection of the Harijan Boarding House.—A. P.

Dr. Schuschnigg

SCHUSCHNIGG TO MEET MUSSOLINI

(Special Cable).

ROME, Aug. 17.

Chancellor Schuschnigg will be meeting Sgr. Mussolini next week during the Italian army manoeuvres but the time and place of the meeting are not fixed.—

NO ORDERS ON JAWAHAR YET

Fluctuating Reports About Wife's Health

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

It is understood that one more day's extension has been granted to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, that is till to-morrow, Saturday.

The further course of Government's action is not known. Fresh orders of Government are awaited.

In the meantime fluctuating reports on Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health are received. She felt a little better this morning, and in the afternoon. Pain at the side is much less than the previous day.

She had a heart-attack, accompanied by severe coughing, which lasted for half an hour. This attack subjected her to great pain and suffering.—United Press.

NO NATIONAL AIR FORCES!

Major Atlee On Plans Of Next Labour Govt.

LONDON, August 17.

The next British Labour Government would lay before the world, proposals for the abolition of all weapons forbidden to the Central Powers under the Peace Treaties, declared Major Attlee, acting Leader of the Opposition, lecturing at Geneva University.

It would also propose the abolition of the national air forces, creation of the international air-police force and a cast-iron system of treaties of non-aggression and mutual assistance, applicable through the League to the whole world.

He was prepared to relinquish the idea of "Britain rules the waves," but other Nations also might have to abolish other things.—Reuter.

U. S. GANGSTERS OPERATE IN CANADA

TORONTO, Aug. 17.

It is revealed that Labatt was released when his relatives were about to hand over thirty thousand sterling demanded by the kidnappers.

Labatt's brother established contact with the kidnappers, who, fearing that the police were hot on their trial freed Labatt on the outskirts of Toronto. Authorities have begun a relentless hunt for kidnappers who are believed to be United States gangsters.—Reuter.

Gambling Act Amendment Bill "Killed"

President Disallows Second Reading

MOULVI TAUNTS STALWARTS OF TURF CLUB

Smooth Sailing For Devadasi Bill

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 17.

Considerable activity was evinced to-day among the non-official benches especially as non-official bills were to be taken up to-day, the first on the list being Mr. L. R. Gokhale's Bill amending the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act seeking to impose restrictions as to the club to which licence for horse-racing may be granted.

BHUTTO'S PLIGHT

The Government, I mean the Executive Councillors, the Home Member and the three Ministers were the target of searching volleys of supplementary questions this morning and more than once the Revenue Secretary and the President ran to the help of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto who often looked helpless and cornered by members from the Opposition.

MINISTER HECKLED

It was Mr. Ganguli who heckled the Minister of Local Self-Government over teak plantation in certain Kanara localities, despite Government orders to the contrary. Sir Shah Nawaz was at last forced to admit, it was due to oversight.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

With the return of the House to normal business, Mr. L. R. Gokhale moved that the Select Committee report over his Bill amending the Prevention of Gambling Act be referred back to the Select Committee. When Mr. Gokhale said that the Select Committee had gone beyond the principle already accepted by the House in regard to the Bill, the Home Member, Mr. Bell, desired to know whether it was a point of of order from the mover.

GOKHALE IN ORDER

Mr. Gokhale replied, he was advancing it as a ground for supporting his motion for the Bill being recommitted to the Select Committee. On the Home Member raising the point of order, the President ruled that the Hon. mover was perfectly entitled to rely upon it as a ground for argument.

Continuing Mr. Gokhale narrated how the four attending non-official members of the Select Committee had written Minutes of Dissent to the Majority Report submitted by the remaining eight attending members who were all Government members. His object in presenting the Bill was not to reduce the income of the Government but he wanted people to be free from the vice of gambling.

The Home Member opposed the motion, asserting at the same time, that the Select Committee had carried out the work entrusted to it by the House.

Rao Bahadur Kale suggested that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee with instructions to reconsider the same within the scope of the principle accepted by the House at the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Gokhale later on accepted this amendment.

"STALWARTS OF TURF CLUB"

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed gave an unqualified support to the Bill. In his short speech which was forcible and poignant, the ex-Educational Minister traversed a vast ground from the Roman times to the present day.

The learned Moulvi admitted he was speaking in the presence of "the stalwarts of the Turf Club." He could recall to his mind the Home Member's face turned white when the House achieved the wonderful thing in its history, namely, the passing of the first reading of the Bill despite Government opposition. He thought, there was a moral awakening of conscience in the Presidency over the matter. "Check Gambling," was a loud cry raised from all sides. He admitted that the Select Committee had undoubtedly done the best, but that best was bad for the purposes of the motion before the House.

Referring to a matter of demo-

(Continued on page 7).

NORMAL SURPLUSES DESTROYED

U. S. Agricultural Products And Control Policy

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

Drastic revisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Administrations Crop Control policies are being formulated following the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the normal surpluses in practically all the staple farm products have been wiped out by the drought.

It is understood that while control of the production will not be abandoned, emphasis will be laid on expanding the acreage to compensate the losses from the drought.—Reuter.

REALLOCATION OF WHEAT QUOTAS?

LONDON, August 17.

Further meeting was held to-day at the Board of Trade of Wheat Advisory Committee Offices when renewed consideration was given to the re-allocation of wheat-quotas.

The cost of living figure rose one point during the past month. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, on August 1, the average level of retail prices of commodities was approximately 42 per cent above that of June 30 and 39 per cent. above that of the corresponding date of last year.—Reuter.

ARMY BILL DEADLOCK

Indian Officers May Secure Command In Great Britain Itself!

SIMLA, August 17.

Regarding the Army Bill deadlock the authorities are awaiting the arrival on Sunday, August 19 of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, it is reported, will immediately get into touch with the London War Office.

The lobby indications point out that the British War Office will unhesitatingly and unreservedly turn down the proposals contained in Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment, which seeks equality of status for the Indian Commissioned Officers with the British Officers in matters of rank, command and precedence.

RANGA IYER'S AMENDMENT.

Although the Army Secretary is not in a position to commit the Government in any way, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is presumed, will have no difficulty in accepting Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's restrictive amendment, which limits the equality of Indian and British Officers to Indian personnel of all units, ranks and formations.

The Government's objections to Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment arise, it would appear, from the apprehension that, if statutory recognition is given to equality of status for both the Indian and the British Officers, and the latter are controlled not by Indian Army Act of 1911, but by the British Army Act, the former will automatically secure the right of command in the Army in British Colonies and even in Great Britain itself. Such inevitable contingency cannot be looked upon with equanimity.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

USE FOR SURPLUS OIL

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The extended use of oil power will eliminate world's oil surpluses and Diesel engine will be an economic independent unit of the future, predicted Sir Henri Deterding who arrived here to confer with Teagle, President, Standard Oil Company. Sir H. Deterding added, diesel oil traction would sweep everything before it. Its electrification of railways is already a thing of the past.

BANERJEE ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court, consisting of Justices Costello, Bartley and Henderson, acquitted Hrisikesh Banerjee who had been convicted by the Special Tribunal at Barisal on a charge of dacoity and sentenced to ten years' rogorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that Banerjee and another appellant along with two others raided a house and at the point of revolvers compelled the inmates of the house to deliver the keys, with which the boxes were opened.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of the other appellant but acquitted Hrisikesh in view of the state of evidence on the question of identification being unsatisfactory.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

I sincerely thank all my friends and well-wishers for their enquiries made during my illness. By God's grace I am all right now. I regret my inability to reply their numerous telegrams and letters individually.—Miss Swaroop Rani. (2837).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from professors, preferably experienced to teach Intermediate Classes in English, Logic, Civics, History, Geography and Languages. Apply with testimonials. The Senior Cambridge Institute, Near Congress House, Bombay. (2751).

Canvassers for Booking Orders of Labels (Cloth) for Textile Trade. Apply M. Vadilal Co., Cloth Labels Mfrs., Kalupur, Tankshal, Ahmedabad. (2826).

Wanted by a well reputed firm few salesmen on fixed salaries to push the sale of our products, those who can keep deposit against samples need only apply to D. R. Chopra Esq. care G.P.O. Bombay. (2835.)

Wanted Candidates for Signaller, Station Master and Secretary classes. Fare certificate and Prospectus on 3 anna stamps. Royal Institute, (Regd.) Ballimaran, Delhi. (2838).

Wanted immediately Weaving-master for Silk-Mills on decent salary. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2836, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792)

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2834).

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

"Certified that my patient, who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured by Jehangir Nariman, Dentist." Dr. L.M. & S. Guard your teeth and health by this radical cure. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Examination forms for Universi-ties Boards Matric, Intermediate, Cambridge Senior-Junior available. Charges extremely moderate. M. Sharma, Poste Restante, Fort. (2833).

For Guaranteed Success in Cam-bridge Senior July 1935 Exam. at Lahore and City and Guilds and A.M.I.E.E. (London) 1935 in Electric Engineering at Madras join Anglo-American College, Park Town, Madras. (2827).

For Successful Career as Account-ant, Company Secretary, Business Manager, Insurance Agent, Income-Tax Consultant, Stenographer, take one of our courses (personally or through post) and be fit to occupy this time next year. Moderate fees. Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road. (2832).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Loan Rupees 1,500 by respectable party. Instalment repayment and mortgage offered. Apply Box No. 2830 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmac Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backergunj Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale. (1) A Yarn Mercerising Machine, in working order; (2) One Cheese and Beam Dyeing Plant in working order; (3) One Steam Lorry 10 tons capacity. Apply for particulars to: The Manager. Calico Mills, P.O. Box, 12, Ahmedabad. (8798).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Half an acre of gar-den with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c/o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

For Sale—Soda Factory, as going concern, oldest established, with up-to-date machineries. Owner going out-station on account of ill health. A good opportunity to industrialist. Apply Box No. 2804, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, the best Contracep-tive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs 2|12; Refill,, 2|-. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th August, 1934.
8797

FOR SALE AT AJMER DEPOT

M. G. Rails 10 ft. 20 ft. and over, 270 tons, cast iron and other Scrap also. Tender returnable 27th August, 1934. Apply for tenders, SUPDT. OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, price rupee one per tender.
8780

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Share Certificates Nos. 56001 to 56004 for 20 Shares Nos. 39010 to 39029 of The Union Bank of India Ltd., standing in the name of Yohhihachi Namiki are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) YOHHIHACHI NAMIKI.
(2839)

Public Notice

NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

PERCENTAGE TENDERS on the estimated rates, for the execution of the work of construction of the New Municipal Office Buildings, estimated at Rs. 93,450 are invited from approved contractors having experience in similar constructions and will be received at the Municipal Office upto 5 p.m. of 20th September 1934.

(1) The tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form, sealed and addressed to the President, Nasik Municipality, subscribed on the cover "Tender for the construction of the New Municipal Office Buildings, Nasik."

(2) Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 500 by way of earnest money without which no tender will be considered. This amount will be forfeited, in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor, shall refuse to sign and complete the contract bond within the prescribed time. Otherwise it will be refunded.

(3) The list of important public Buildings constructed by each Tenderer should be enclosed with the tender along with copies of testimonials from the various Officers under whose control the works were carried out by them.

(4) The tenders will be opened by the President on 21st September 1934 at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office in the presence of such of those tenderers, who would like to be present at that time.

(5) The Municipality reserves the right of ordering the whole work to be executed in one stage or parts thereof, as it thinks fit.

(6) The Municipality reserves the right of accepting any tender, not necessarily the lowest or rejecting all the tenders without assigning any reasons.

(7) The work will have to be taken immediately and completed within 1½ years, of the date the orders are issued.

(8) A contract bond in the usual manner will have to be executed within a week of the day the orders have been issued to that effect, with an amount of Rs. 5,000 deposited by way of Security.

(9) Tender forms, along with a copy of the abstract, plans and conditions of contract can be had from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10 per set.

(10) Any other particulars will be supplied on demand.

V. K. BHEDASGAONKAR,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.
K. N. KETKAR,
President,
Nasik Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Nasik, 7-8-1934.
8768

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Third Criminal Sessions of 1934 which commenced on 4th July 1934 has this day been dissolved.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th August, 1934.
8803

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, HEREBY INFORM THE PUBLIC that Bond Warrant No. 1809 of 24-7-34 for three cases of Aluminium sheets marked PShahCo 1/3 ex. S.S. "Trifels" Warehoused in Bonded Warehouse in "A" Alexandra Docks has been LOST or MISLAID.

The undersigned has applied to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks to issue a duplicate if the original is not found within seven days from the date hereof.

N. P. PATWARDHAN,
of P. Shah & Company,
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Aug. 17th 1934.
8801.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY AND FURNITURE, lying in a shop called Minerva Mart at Mapla Mahal, Thakordwar Tram Terminus, Girgaon Road.

The undersigned will sell the above on Monday the 20th August 1934 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above premises under instructions from Messrs. Vinayak Janardhan Bodas, and Others, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shripad Damodar Aroskar, the Mortgagor.

Goods will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
62, Medows Street, Fort. Tel. No 22301.
JUST Opp. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 407 of 1932.

Messrs C Banker and Co. .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Mr. S. Mahadev .... Defendant

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of August, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) just opp. Royal Opera House, in the Show Room of the Premier Auto Works. Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari-pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendants, etc.

Ornaments are on view from TO-DAY, from 1 to 6 p.m. for every inspection.

D. MISTRY & Co.
Auctioneers

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G I. P. Railway, Bombay, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 31st August 1934 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office, the following unclaimed goods:—

Coir rope, books, iron doors, cast iron pipes, chairs, rubber tyres, gunny bags, wooden carvings, C. I. sheets, asbestos crude, E. wooden cases, aluminium scraps, bags of cotton, sandlewood dust, cotton seed, hirda, linseed, groundnut seed, casterseed, sugar, betelnuts, barytes stones, slates, brass cocks, chaik, iron hinges, chocolates, iron ware, bricks brushes, glass beads, country shoes, empty bottles, machinery, glass plates, stoneware, phynile, tooth powder, cask of oil, safe, crates of marble, iron casks, grinding stone, iron pipes, wooden charpai, glass chimnies, one wagon jungli teakwood, 3 bags groundnut seeds, Sholapur to Wadi Bunder per Invoice No. 454 of 12-6-1934, 1 bag gum Gondia to Wadi Bunder per Invoice No. 126 of 12-6-34.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CLUB ROAD.

By order of Messrs. Tayabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Bholanath Loknath and Vasudeo Loknath and on account and at the risk of insolvent mortgagors Bandeali Bhojabhai, Karamali Bhojabhai and Fazalbhai Bhojabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 22nd August 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with a bungalow standing thereon, situate in the City of Bombay on the North side of Club Road in the Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board and admeasuring about 711 square yards and known as Plot No. 15 of Agripada Estate and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3527 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1584 of Byculla Division and by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4108 (7), Old Street No. 15 and New Street No. 2 and 78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the above solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER AND HAIR BELTING, BURNERS, WICKS, COLT, PISTOL, ETC.

Sale on MONDAY, 20-8-34 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at rooms at 122 Apollo Street.

By order of the Official Assignee one Colt Pistol of insolvent Ardeshir Hormasji N. Wadia.

By order of manufacturers:—One big lot leather and hair Belting of various sizes, burners, wicks, office and household furniture, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 140; 141; 142; 143; Case No. 241 A; Bhoiwada Road (Parel).

MENESSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Aug.	25 Aug
Yamagata Maru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept.	21 Sept.
Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept.	2 Oct.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	18 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	8 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	13 Sept.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	17 Sept.
Heian Maru	11600	1 Oct.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Glorious 2nd Week

A Great Melodrama with Pep and Thrilling Situations

HINDUSTHAN CINETONE'S SCINTILLATING TALKIE

PRODUCED AT SAROJ STUDIO

DILARA

Main Stars.
ASHRAF KHAN.
SARDAR AKHTAR.
ZEBUNNISA,
BABABHAI,
KAMALA KIRPALINI—7 Year Star

AT

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES INLAND

Heavy Rain Expected In North Deccan Within 36 Hours

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Bay depression off the Orissa and Ganjam Coast has passed inland early this morning and now lies over Orissa. The monsoon has been strong in the north of the Peninsula, central parts of the country and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan, Malabar and North Madras Coast, and local in Bengal, West United Provinces, East Central India, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, West Central India, Sind and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu, seven and half inches; Diamond Island, three; Bassein, Toungoo, and Akyab, two; Tavoy Gwa and Amherst, one; Cherrapunji, three; Akola, Nagpur, Jagdalpur, Khanda and Saugor, two; Jubbulpore and Raipur, one and half; Chanda, one; Mount Abu, nine; Bhavanagar, five; Bikaner, four; Surat, Tankhala and Deesa, one and half; Jacobabad, Murree, Sialkot and Udaipur, one; Mahableshwar, five; Khandala, three; Ratnagiri two; Mangalore, Gopalpur and Mercara, one and half; and Marmagao, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Calingapatam and Izamabad one.

FORECAST:—The monsoon will be strong in Burma and central parts of the country, and will be active in Northeast India and in [illegible] and rainfall will increase in North Deccan, Konkan, Gujarat and Rajputana, and will extend in Lower Sind.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, North Deccan and Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

FINE WEATHER IN POONA

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the W.I.T.C. wires:—

There is practically no rain here this week. The going is good.

Fort Rainfall, 82.22 Inches

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 17-8-34 Colaba Point 0.27" For 0.90" J. J. Mospital 0.69" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.04".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 61.90" Fort 82.22" J. J. Hospital 68.44" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 71.15".

Total for the corresponding Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.08" Fort 59.46" J. J. Hospital 56.00" period of 1933 Colaba Point 41.43" Fort 66.10" J. J. Hospital 48.24" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.85".

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.0.18 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperaure (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees 1.8 (below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 1.6 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) eo.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 61.94 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standad Time) and temperature 80.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" fro every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

THE EXCELSIOR

OPENING TO-DAY

DAILY: AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Fine Two Hours' Programme Of

SONGS, SKETCHES, DANCES & MUSIC COMEDY

NANDY'S REVUE

COMPANY

A Real Live Show By

14—Talented Artists—14

including

GLORIOUS

8 Dancing Beauties 8

Popular Prices Of Admission: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 & As. 9.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPERB MUSICAL DRAMA

produced on an exceedingly lavish and extravagant scale!

"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN"

a brilliant, gorgeous and true-to-life representation of LONDON NIGHT LIFE

6 Song Hits 6

which you will hum with rapture—excellent

CABARAT DANCING

Imposing Old Bailey Scenes

"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN"

20 years of ups and downs of married life flashed before your eyes!

MARY CLARE
LEWIS CASSON
JANE CARR
LEWIS SHAW
GEORGE CARNEY

and an exceptionally strong supporting cast

HOT STEP-DANCING TROUPE

BRITAIN'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHORUS

Programme includes the latest Universal News Reel.

Plans open. Phone 22666.

SOUND SENSE

Pulmovigor, a scientific tonic a soothing, powerful cure for all lung troubles. Absolutely harmless and can be recommended for even the slightest cases for children as well as elders.

Pulmovigor cannot be imitated. Insist upon seeing the trade mark.

PULMOVIGOR

Rs. 2-12-0 per bottle of 10 oz.

MALGHAM BROS

19, Bank St., ... BOMBAY.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED

Accused Charged With Unlawful Assembly, Riot And Hurt

Medha Mangal and four others were committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to answer various charges, of having formed an unlawful assembly and caused rioting, assault and grievous hurt, to public servants, in order to deter them from discharging their duties and of abetment.

It was stated that on the night of June 12 last, on receipt of information at the DeLisle Road Police Station of assault, two Police constables were sent to the scene of offence to rescue the injured persons.

It is alleged that the two constables were assaulted by a gang of persons, including the five accused, as a result of which, the Police constables received severe injuries, Mahadeo, one of them, having his left arm fractured.

ALLEGED CHEAT IN CUSTODY

Police Want Extension Of Remand To Complete Inquiries

Allegations of cheating in a number of instances were levelled by the Maharbowri Police in their application for the extension of the period of remand of one Manahar Hussain Chowdhury alias Abdul Rehman Bhati, before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Friday.

The accused was arrested on August 11 last, for alleged cheating of a jewel merchant in the Sheikh Memon Street, after he was traced to the Kashmiri Hotel, where he was residing.

The Police in applying for extension of the period of remand, alleged that the accused visited the shop of Hussain Mavji on August 1, and asked some jewellery worth Rs. 550 be sent to his residence, for the approval of his wives.

The complainant with another friend of his accompanied the accused to Bawla Building in the Slater Road with the jewellery. The accused was alleged to have gone into the building and the complainant was able to hear some conversation between the accused and another woman, though he was unable to see the lady owing to Zenana restrictions.

As the accused did not turn up, the jeweller got suspicious and on further enquiries on the spot found that the woman to whom the accused was supposed to have been talking, was a film actress, Gulzarbai by name.

Gulzarbai, the Police continued, made a statement to the Police, in which she said that she was employed by the accused to work on the film company, that the accused represented to her, that the complainant and his friend were his partners in the film concern, that she would be paid part of her salary in advance, and that for that purpose he was talking to them.

After this the accused disappeared.

On a certain statement made by Gulzarbai, the Police made enquiries at Khar from two persons, Gulab and her husband Mahindra, who, it was alleged, knew the whereabouts of the accused, and who directed the police to enquire for the accused at the Kashmiri Hotel.

At the time when the police visited the hotel, the accused could not be found and after keeping a watch over the place throughout the night, they arrested him at 6 a.m. on August 11.

He was remanded then to Police custody pending further enquiries.

During the course of their investigations, the Police are reported to have found that the accused attempted to cheat the Metro Motors in respect of a new motor car, valued at Rs. 4,550, which the accused wanted to buy on hire-purchase system.

It was also revealed, the police alleged, that the accused attempted to cheat two goldsmiths in the City and another person at Dadar. The accused is further alleged to have issued cheques on the Central Bank of India, from a cheque-book of one Mr. Kasshayap, whose cheque-book was missing since July 30. It was further brought to light, continued the Police, that the accused was wanted by the Lahore Police, having absconded while on bail in another cheating case pending against him in the District Court, Lahore.

Pending further investigations, the accused was remanded to Police-custody till August 31.

MYSTERY OF BULLET SHOT

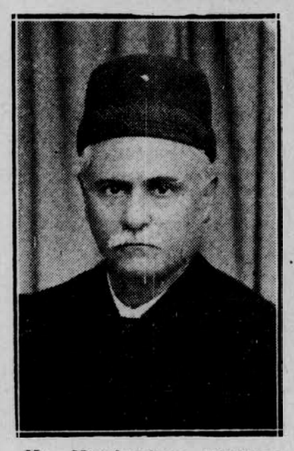
Worker Narrowly Escapes Being Hit At Sewree

The Bombay city police are making inquiries into a mysterious incident in which a bullet narrowly missed a worker enjoying his midday meal and struck instead his tiffin carrier. The incident occurred on Wednesday at Darukhana, Sewree.

It appears that a worker was having his midday meal in a shed when a bullet whizzed past him and struck his tiffin carrier which was thrown away by the force of the impact. Fortunately the worker was not injured.

The bullet was evidently discharged from a rifle but was it an accident or was it fired deliberately? Who is the owner of the rifle? These are points in the mystery which still remain to be cleared up.

The police are very reticent to give any information to the press regarding this incident, but it is understood so far no arrests have been made.



Mr. Manchershaw Hirjibhoy Wadia, Founder of a model Bal Mandir at Porbandar, has recently set aside Rs. 75,000 for establishing a Maternity Home and a Hospital for Women to meet a long-felt need of the Porbandar Public. The title of "Rajya-Ratna" was conferred on him on July 25 by the Maharaja Saheb in recognition of Mr. Wadia's Public-spirited Munificence.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Dispute Over Mango Tree Ends In Murder

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Nadiad on Some Baji for murder.

There were constant disputes between the accused and the deceased Bechar Jiji over the fruits of a mango tree in Saravli village. On May 28 last, when the deceased was descending from the tree, the accused attacked him with a "dharia" and killed him.

In confirming the death sentence, Their Lordships observed that this was undoubtedly a deliberate murder. To educated people, it seemed ridiculous that a man should be killed for such a small matter as a dispute over a mango tree. But unfortunately these villagers had so little self control that a dispute of such a nature was just the sort of dispute that led to murder. The accused was infurited at the deceased plucking the furit and deliberately killed him.

Their lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. E. Bamji appeared for the appellant and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING POLICEMEN

Accused Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, August 17.

Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, committed yesterday Anvaralli Shaikh Abdulla, a cabinman at Kasara, to stand his trial at the Thana Sessions Court on charges of having assaulted public servants, while on duty, and causing hurt with a knife.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of January 8 last the accused rushed at a police constable on duty, when chased by the servant of a shopkeeper, who suspected him (accused) to be a thief, and attacked him (the constable) with a knife. Another police constable, who intervened, was also assaulted by the accused. Several people collected at the spot and the accused was put under arrest.

THEFT FROM SYNAGOGUE

Relics Worth Rs. 800 Mysteriously Disappear At Nagpada

Relics worth nearly Rs. 800 were removed on Thursday night from the Jewish Synagogue at Nagpada.

Mr. Benjamin Salom, the sexton in charge of the Synagogue, lodged a complaint at the Nagpada Police Station this morning after discovering the theft.

During the course of their investigations the Police found a velvet canopy written in Hebrew religious words with gold embroidary belonging to the Synagogue, hidden near the staircase of the Synagogue.

Further investigations are in progress, Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon ordered the return of the canopy to the Synagogue.

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Two Railway Passengers Give Evidence

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Aug. 17.

Two railway passengers, travelling in the same compartment, were examined to-day, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. P.K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, of the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, ticket inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, is charged with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the window, was run over and killed by an up train on the night of April 6, 1933.

Maruti Sudama Chawan, a fruit merchant of Yeotmal, giving evidence, stated that on the day of the incident, he entrained Nagpur Express at Byculla. At the next halting station, the accused and a passenger (deceased) got into his compartment. In all there were five or six passengers. After the train left the station, the accused demanded of the deceased his ticket. The latter produced a season ticket and then a platform ticket. Saying that the season ticket was only available for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the accused demanded of him the railway fare. The latter replied that he had only two annas with him and requested that he might be let off with that amount. The accused threatened the deceased that at Kalyan Station he would be handed over to the railway police. While the deceased was standing near a window, the accused left him and approached the witness. At that time the deceased fell out of the window. When it was brought to the notice of the accused, he replied in Hindi that the deceased had that habit (Adat). Further he stated that the passenger must not have died. The accused, said witness, did not pull the alarm chain. Within 10 minutes, the train arrived at Kalyan. A plain clothes man took witness's name and address. His statement was recorded by the Kalyan railway police two months after the incident. Witness could not see anything out of the window as it was dark, but the deceased must have fallen down near the tunnel.

Bob Antony, in the course of his evidence corroborated the last witness in material particulars.

The hearing was adjourned to August 31.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

For Ganpati Festival

The well known Mimics, Flutists and Entertainers, Sjts. K. R. Tipnis and B. A. Kale of Bombay and Satara respectively, are jointly offering their services for the Ganpati Festivals this year. Those interested may communicate at Topiwala Yamuna Building, Top Floor Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

Urgent Meeting Of Council To Consider Complaints

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House, on Monday, (20th instant) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the complaints regarding the annual elections to the B. P. C. C.

It is understood that the Agencies at Deoli and Tonk State have been abolished on account of financial stringency.

"LOVE THY NEIGHBOR"
That was Bing's love song to this lovely neighbor! She thinks he'll marry her for her money . . . but it's not her money he's after!
"WE'RE NOT DRESSING"
with
Bing Crosby
introducing the song hits of 1934
When Bing isn't singing, Ethel Merman is or Gracie Allen is driving George insane. It's a circus! Something doing every minute.
CAROLE LOMBARD
George BURNS & Gracie ALLEN
Ethel MERMAN • Leon ERROL
A Paramount Picture • Directed by NORMAN TAUROG
Also POPEYE THE SAILOR
and other Excellent short Subjects
PATHE
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday morning 10 a.m.
SING BING, SING

ANOTHER LANDMARK

Afghan Independence Day Celebration In Bombay

August 17 is the most "august and historic day" for Afghanistan.

The 17th anniversary of Afghan National Independence was celebrated in Bombay on Friday.

H.E. Syed Abdul Hamid, the Afghan Consul in Bombay, in a suitable speech mentioned the country's progress under the present King.

After referring to the all-round progress the country had made through various measures adopted for the improvement of trade and commerce and for the general well-being of the people, the Consul said:—

"To-day another landmark in the history of our country's commerce and trade is being made in Kabul in the opening of the great Industrial Exhibition by His Majesty King Zahir Shah. Our good feelings and relations for our friendly neighbours remain the same.

"Our Sovereign, King Zahir Shah, has again declared in his inaugural proclamation that the policy of His Majesty's Government will continue to be the same namely, fostering better understanding between its neighbours and establishing amity and goodwill with them without any diplomatic secrecy and mystery. We will sustain in our international outlook goodwill and equality towards all without any preference to any one over the other.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all once more, for your presence this afternoon and for the goodwill you have brought to us and our deep gratitude to the speakers for their kind sentiments towards Afghanistan and assure you of our continuous and sincere wishes in return from my country. Your joining with us in celebrating the most august and historic day of our country has form ed warmer ties between our nations."

Mr. A.E. Bengalee in proposing the toast to the Afghan Throne, paid tributes to the generous qualities and statesmanship of the late King and prayed that the present King might be spared long to bring peace, prosperity and progress to the country.

TROUBLE OVER ELECTORAL ROLLS

Kumta Municipality Suspended For 11 Months

According to a notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, The Government of Bombay have superseded the Municipality of Kumta in the Kanara District for a period of eleven months.

In the opinion of Government, the Municipality is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay III of 1901), and otherwise by law, and has persistently made default in the performance of duties.

The main ground for this drastic action is stated to be the revision of the electroal rolls early in 1933 by the municipality in such a way as to increase the number of voter favourable to a particular party and to reduce the number of votes opposed to it. The Municipality is reported to have ignored the Collector's warning, and hence the Government thinks that elections should be conducted by an authority other than the Municipality.

Sawai Gandharva's Musical Concert

There will be a Musical Concert (Vocal Music) by Sawai Gandharva to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Forbes Gujerathi Sabha Hall, Girgaum Back Road, (near Imperial Cinema).

YOU WILL HOWL WITH LAUGHTER

AT THE DRAMATIC COMPLICATIONS OF THIS GAY AND GIDDY ROMANCE

"3 ON A HONEYMOON"

A Fox picture with

ZASU PITTS
SALLY EILERS
HENRIETTA CROSMAN

at

ROXY

TO-NIGHT

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Retirement Of Karachi Corporation

In exercise of the power conferred by rule 3 of Schedule XI to the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have appointed the 22nd August as the day for the retirement from office of the Karachi Municipal Corporation constituted under rule 1 of the said schedule.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Lady Chetwode visited all the historical and interesting places around Bangalore with Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter on Thursday.

IN THE STUDIOS-----ON THE SCREEN

"VIVA VILLA" (REGAL)—"WE'RE NOT DRESSING" (PATHE)—"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN" (WELLINGTON)—SUVARNA MANDIR (KRISHNA)

"3 On A Honey-moon" at Roxy.

"3 ON A HONEYMOON"
At Roxy

Romance wih dramatic complications, comedy cavortings and intrigue as delectable, gay and giddy as cocktails and caviar are just a sketchy idea of what "3 on a Honeymoon" is like. The film featuring Sally Eilersl and Zasu Pitts. New Fox Comedy has Gayety and Rapid Romance which opens at Roxy this evening.

The screen play is so downright funny and appealing, that you can't help but enjoy the numerous complications in which a spoiled but pretty young girl finds herself.

On board a ship bound for a European cruise, she becomes attracted to a good looking second officer who has been instructed by the captain to keep an eye on her. After many difficulties their romance blossoms, and just when things are going smoothly, the girl meets a honeymoon couple. It is this meeting that starts the fun. The bride find herself threatened with black mail, and the young girl takes it upon herself to help her out of her difficulties. There follow numerous complications, both of a humorous and dramatic nature, that give the film a rare piquancy.

Charles Starrett has the masculine lead opposite Sally Eilers and they both give excellent performances in roles that are ideally suited to their abilities. Zasu Pitts, who can always be counted on for a splendid performance, gives another of her uproarious characterizations. The performances of Henrietta Crosman, Irene Harvey, are well schemed and engrossing.

James Tinling's direction from the novel "Promenade Deck" by Ishbel Ross adds to the general delight.

"VIVA VILLA!" SCREEN CLASSIC
At The Regal

"Viva Villa!" which opens next Saturday at the Regal Theatre, is destined to take its place among the great screen productions of all time. Epic in its scope, it is reminiscent of that still-remembered classic, "The Birth of a Nation" for it is a fictional account of Villa and of the re-birth of Mexico as a great republic. It is a picture that should not be missed. Wallace Beery portrays Pancho Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader whose name was a household word in the decade preceding the world war. In the part he gives the finest performance of his career. Tempestuous, merciless, brutal at times, yet strangely soft and shy in love, Beery's characterization has the fine shadings of genius. It re-establishes him as a great artist. "Viva Villa" has the tremendous flow of the few screen productions in history that truly deserve the term epic. It takes its place among the classics of the cinema. Opening with Villa as a boy in the wild Chihuahua hills, the fictional story carries him to manhood when he emerges from the wilderness with a howling mob of madmen at his heels. Bitter against the wealthy hacendados who flogged his father to death, Villa leads his men in a mad campaign of village and death. He meets Francesco Madero, played by Henry B. Walthall, a gentle visionary who is called the "Christfool" of Mexico. Madero has a dream of a liberated people, a free Mexico, and he gives the vision of Villa who organizes an army and begins the first revolution. He overthrows the tyrant, Diaz, and places Madero on the throne. Exiled through the intrigues of his enemy, General Pascal played by Joseph Schildkraut, Villa chafes at the inactivity until he hears that Pascal has assassinated Madero. Then he crosses into Mexico with a handful of men, organizes another army and starts the campaign which became the sensation of the world. Scenes of indescribable grandeur follow in rapid succession as Villa marches through Mexico. Cities are conquered and plundered, railroads are destroyed, the rich are slain. The peons rally to Villa's flag until, after a few months, he marches into Mexico City at the head of 60,000 men. The incongruity of Villa, uncouth, illiterate, ill at ease, on the throne of the nation, is not soon to be forgotten. He realizes his own shortcomings, knows that he who loves Mexico, is likely to ruin her through his ignorance. How he meets this problem is the climax of the play.

Fay Wray and Katherine De Mille, the latter a comparative new-comer to the screen, share feminine honors as the targets of Villa's amours. His love-making is another phase of the picture that adds to its greatness. The supporting cast is admirable and deserves especial praise. Stuart Erwin gives an inspired performance as an American newspaper correspondent who becomes Villa's fast friend. Leo Carrillo, as the cold-eyed assassin, General Sierra, is superb. George E. Stone contributes an admirable comedy performance. Donald Cook, another comparative newcomer, rises to greatness as a rich hacendado Joseph Schildkraut, Phillip Cooper, Frank Puglia and Henry B. Walthall are other who deserve applause. Jack Conway, the director, handled the gigantic assignment with deftness. "Viva Villa!" is a picture that will live forever among the screen's classics.

"We're Not Dressing"—Crosby—at Pathe.

"AMBRISH"
At The Majestic

Many producers handle well-known mythological themes; but few succeed as Ambika Movietone have in "Ambrish" their maiden production now running for the 3rd week at the Majestic.

INDIAN STUDIO

RANJIT MOVIETONE:—Their latest productions "The Naughty Girl" with Miss Rohar (Senior) and Mr. E. Billimoria with Charlie Ghory, Dixit and Kumar Rana Apte and "Toofan-Mail," with Madhuri and Rampiari with Mr. E. Billimoria are awaiting release. Mr. Raja Sandow is busy with his picture "Midnight-Romance." Mr. Jayant Desai is busy giving finishing touches to "Nadeira" with Madhuri. Story and Scenario are written by Mr. Chatrabhuj A. Doshi.

AMBIKA:—Mr. V.R. Mehta is busy with the erection of their Studio (Sound-proof) at Grant Road (Bombay), fitted with up-to-date mechanical and electrical equipments.

KUMAR:—Mr. V.M. Vyas is busy giving finishing touches to his social picture "Sowbhagya Laxmi" in Hindi. Sultana Banu, the favourite of Indian Screen in silent days, plays the chief role with Prof. Chonker of gramophone-fame.

PRAKASH:—Messrs. Bhatt Bros. are busy with the final shots of their sensational social picture "Sansar Leela," in Gujarati and "Nayee Dooniya" in Hindi, featuring Miss Panna, Miss Gulab, Miss Rajkumari and Umakant Desai supported by Lalloobhai, famous comedian and Kashnath.

MANHAR MOVIETONE:—Mr. R. N. Khanna has finished their maiden picture "Noormahal" (of Arabian Nights' fame) in Hindi with Zakeria, Miss Dulari of gramophone fame, Mr. H.L. Kohle and Miss Ikbal in the leading roles. Mr. Moti B. Gidwani wielded the megaphone.

KAILASH MOVIETONE:—Mr. Modok, B.A., is busy giving final touches to his maiden talkie "Vatan-Parast" or "Patriot" in Urdu, with Miss Moti and Md. Ismail in the leading roles.

MAHALAXMI:—Mr. Nanubhai Vakeel is busy with preliminaries of his next production "Dilaram," with Miss Zoobeida in the leading roles.

BHARAT-KALA:—Mr. Nolin D. Overseer has been busy day and night with the construction of his two Studios at Andheri with an up-to-date photographic-laboratory, attached. Simultaneously he is making arrangements to fix up the cast consisting of eminent Indian artistes. The shooting will begin very soon.

PARAMOUNT:—Mr. K. B. Desai is busy with his latest talkie with magnificent scenery in Urdu "Hoor-e-Baghdad," with Swarup Ranee in the leading role.

AJANTA CINETONE:—"Children of Freedom." While two pictures are rapidly nearing completion at the Ajanta Studios, Mr. Bhavnani's "The Mill" (modern) and Mr. Kapoor's "Devi-ya-Danvi," a new 'Ajanta' picture is announced. The title is alluring enough "Children of Freedom." It is a rollicking burlesque with stunts running side by side with romance in Samarkhand. The picture will be directed by Mr. A.P. Kapoor and Miss Bibbo, Amina, Tarabai, Nyampally, Jairaj and the other Ajanta stars and leads will be there somewhere. Mr. W. M. Khan, the hero of "Durde Dill," who had suffered a serious fracture sometime ago is now hobbling about pretty well and the shooting of "Durde Dill" will be resumed shortly—more than half of it having been already shot.

AMBIKA MOVIETONE:—In the company Director Drupad Roy is progressing rapidly with "Dolati Naiya," featuring Bhagwandas and Kamlabai Barodeker and Ambika's all-India acclaimed artistes.

IMPERIAL STUDIO:—Mr. R. C. Broacha, the General Manager has been able to secure the work for the Imperial Film Company of filming Gondal Jubilee celebrations. Mr. Nandlal is going ahead with his work "Indira M.A." Mr. D. Billimoria plays the hero, Mr. Raja Sandow plays the villain. Mr. Jamshedji and Zilloo in prominent roles. Mr. Chaudhary has returned from Hyderabad and will probably finish the work in "Piya Piyare" or "My Man," a story of abiding interest with the screen-star, Miss Sulochana in the leading role, with Gulam Mahomed, Hadi, Jamshedji, Zilloo, Chanda and other stars in the supporting cast. "Devaki" has been censored and will be exhibited at the Majestic Cinema very shortly. It is a mythological picture dealing with the incidents relating to the birth of Shree Krishna; featuring Dulari, Jadhav, Dattar, Lanoo and others. Homi Baba is busy with one or two scenes to complete his picture "Samaj-ki-Bhul," a social drama of paramount interest featuring Jamshedji, Sayed Ahmed, G. Rosool, Abdul and others.

WADIA MOVIETONE:—"Vaman

(Continued on page 9.)

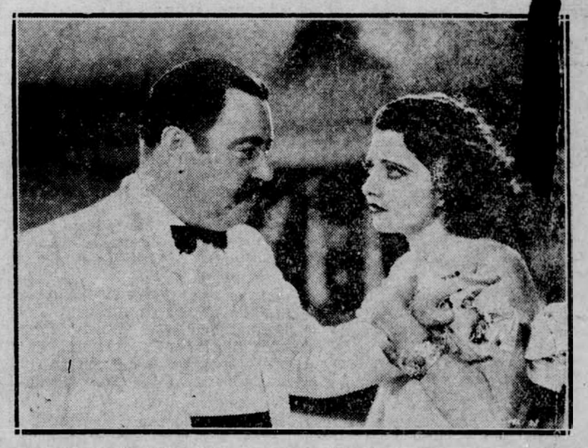
"WE'RE NOT DRESSING" CROSBY'S BEST
At The Pathe

Bing Crosby sings and acts his way to the greatest success of his motion picture career on the screen at Pathe to-day, with the local premiere of his new adventure film musical "We're Not Dressing." The Paramount fast-moving vehicle brought with Crosby a sure-fire cast of equally entertaining players—Carole Lombard, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Ethel Merman and Leon Errol. This group of song-producing and fun-making stars embark on more than sixty minutes of music, laughs and suspenses aboard the yacht of Miss Lombard, cast in the role of a wealthy heiress. Crosby is a sailor aboard the yacht, with Miss Merman, Errol and the fortune-hunting princes, Jay Henry and Ray Milland, as guests aboard the cruiser. Meet Nut Naturalists.

There is a shipwreck and this colorful band of refugees invade a South Sea island haven. On the other side of the island are Burns and Allen, a pair of nut-naturalists. The fireworks starts when Crosby has to take command of the situation, putting the former pleasure-seeking yachting guests to work. Songs by Crosby and Miss Merman arise from story situations, which mix music naturally and Crosby sings more numbers in "We're Not Dressing" than in any of his previous vehicles. These hit tunes were written for him and Miss Merman by Paramount's ace team of songsters, Mack Gordon and Harry Revel. Miss Merman, the Broadway girl who sang her way to Hollywood, who made and became famous with "I Got Rhythm," swings into musical screen prominence with a pair of jungle tunes. Director Norman Taurog has added in the jungle musical sequences, animal action which tops anything attempted with furred performers. Throughout "We're Not Dressing" Taurog has injected a reflection of timing and sequence suspense, which keeps the picture running at top interest speed, yet allows it to project to full extent the easy love scenes between Miss Lombard and Crosby.

The actor emerges as not only a splendid singer, but also as a capable actor. Under Taurog's direction, Crosby is allowed in his new picture to take advantage of the comedy scenes written for him by Benjamin Glazer.

Charles Lang, who won this year's award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for the best Cinema photography, was behind the camera during filming of "We're Not Dressing." Results on the screen are proof of his expertness. Paramount has in this picture an outstanding piece of action entertainment a clean picture with features to attract every family member.



"Mandalay" now seen at the Carlton.

"MANDALAY"
At The Carlton

A tale of thrilling adventure with colourful romance comes to the screen at the Carlton Theatre today with the First National Picture "Mandalay."

The theme concerns a beautiful Russian girl, an exile from her own country who is sold into virtual slavery to a resort keeper by her own lover. Her escape on a boat to Mandalay and her pursuit entail some of the most thrilling action in the picture. Colourful scenes take place in the night club resort which is patronized by civil and army officers, travellers or any of the whites who have the necessary money to spend, and aboard a boat on the Irawadi River where the principal characters meet again in conflict and romance.

There is an unusually strong cast which includes such players as Kay Francis, Ricardo Cortez, Warner Oland and Lyle Talbot in the feature roles. There is a long list of talented players among the members of the supporting cast some of whom are Ruth Donnelly, Reginald Owen, David Terrence and Lucien Littlefield.

The picture was directed by Michael Curtiz from the screen play by Austin Parker and Charles Kenyon which is based on the story by Paul Harvey Fox.

"DILARA"
At The Globe

The historical picture "Dilara" produced by two educated young men from Sindh (Messrs. J. P. Advani and T. D. Kirpalani, the former an experienced screen technician) at the Hindusthan Cinetone, has been drawing record crowds at the Globe, in spite of incessant rains. The leading roles are taken by Kumari Kamala Kirpalani (aged seven) with Sirdar Akhtar, Zebunissa, Ashrafkhan, Gidwani and Balabhai. Mr. J. P. Adwani has creditably directed the picture.

"GULSANOVAR" 5TH WEEK
Imperial Cinema

Sulochana has obtained popularity. "Gulsanovar" is an ancient folk tale of Persia and the story lends itself to romantic time. Sulochana is at her best in this romantic story. Mr. D. Billimoria plays his part well. Chanda's songs are delightful and Hadi, the comedian moves you to laughter.

"SUVARNA MANDIR"
At The Krishna Cinema

The makers of "Suvarna Mandir" have attempted and succeeded to a great extent in the production of a talkie where not mere mass appeal is the objective, but the artistic distinction.

Fine settings and rich drapery have received justice at the hand of the cameraman. From beginning to end an array of attractive backgrounds pass before the eye. From the point of view of sound the picture is almost faultless. The voice of Hirabai Barodkar in its beauty and the various tuneful songs given by her, Jyotsna Bhole and Padma Saligram have come out very sweet. The background music is appropriate.

Padma Shaligram as their innocent child is more than upto the mark. Jyotsna Bhole acts the princess with understanding.

"Suvarna Mandir" is a creditable first attempt upon which Menaka Pictures may be congratulated.

"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN"
At The Wellington

One of the best and most lavishly produced British Musical picture "Night Club Queen," which is screened to-night and this week at the Wellington, marks a remarkable and notable achievement by the British Twickenham Studios. The "Night Club Queen" is a superb British Musical drama produced on a gigantic and lavish scale, with six new and popular song hits by Jane Carr, with the Sherman Fisher Girls, acknowledged by all to be Britain's most beautiful chorus, has an exceptionally strong cast, the title role being played by the bewitching Mary Clare, with Lewis Casson, as the crippled husband opposite. Despite the dramatic nature of the plot, this fine British picture is liberally studded with exquisite musical numbers, and cabaret scenes of hot step-dancing troupe, and remarkable police raids on the Night Club and the unavailing tricks and subterfuges of the frequenters of such night clubs to baffle the police. Tragedy and triumph alternate throughout the life of the "Night Club Queen." The supporting cast includes such popular artists as Jane Carr, Lewis Shaw, George Carney, Merle Tottenham, and Drussila White.

Wallace Beery and Fay Wray in "Viva Villa!"

"Viva Villa" shown now at the Regal.

"Night Club Queen" shown at the Wellington.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 8 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 6 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 16 1303
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 7h 5m
High Water: 4-54 16-05
Low Water: 10-10 23-18
S. S. Narkunda, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Warwicks vs. 3rd Field Bdge., R.A., Kirkee—Cooperage at 5-59 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Garrison XV—Oval at 5-45 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture by Mr. G. N. Joshi on the "Disarmament Question," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug 20

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: Indian Merchants' Chamber constituency: Polling
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug 21.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, H. E. the Chancellor, presiding, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.
Prince of Wales' Museum, 6-15 p.m. Lecture on "Wild Animals and Their Ways" by Mr. S. Jepson. Open to members of the Bombay Natural History Society, and their friends.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5-0 p.m. Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema. 6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Stories in Gujerathi. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music. Vilayat Hussein. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

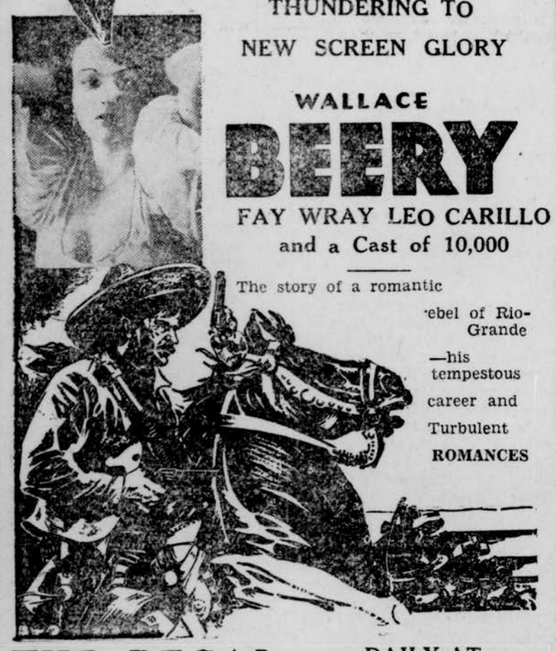
EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Peter Montgomery. 8 p.m. A recital of gramophone records. 8-40 p.m. A syncopated piano recital by Gerry Moore. 9 p.m. England v Australia: Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play relayed from the Oval, London. 9-10 p.m. The Ulster Grand Prix International Motor Cycle Race: A running commentary. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin 10-45 p.m. Mixed Solo Instruments, a programme of gramophone records. 10-55 p.m. England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket, Test Match: relayed from the Oval, London. 11-5 p.m. A sports talk.

ONE HIT AFTER ANOTHER!
FIRST "QUEEN CHRISTINA" THEN "CAT AND THE FIDDLE", THEN "RIPTIDE", AFTER THAT "TARZAN AND HIS MATE" AND NOW THE "GREATEST" OF THEM ALL!

METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER'S GIANT OF SCREEN TRIUMPHS.

Viva Villa!



THUNDERING TO NEW SCREEN GLORY

WALLACE BEERY
FAY WRAY LEO CARILLO
and a Cast of 10,000

The story of a romantic rebel of Rio-Grande —his tempestous career and Turbulent ROMANCES

THE REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE THEATRE MAGNIFICENT
Free List stopped throughout the week Book your seats early.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Nandy's Revue Company". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m. on Sunday.
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert by Sawai Gandharva will be given to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE

The meeting was postponed, and the same will be convened on a convenient day.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Institute, to-day at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram to-morrow at 9 a.m.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. held on Thursday, passed a resolution of condolence in memory of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Company.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. The main items of the concert will be, Sitar by Ustad Jaffer Khan and singing by Prof. B. R. Deodhar.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

The Sunday parade of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps will be held in the compound of the League's Headquarters at Girgaum Back Road, when the G. O. C. will address the volunteers about the arrangements for the Swastik Day. All volunteers including those of the Dadar centre are required to attend in correct parade uniform at 6-30 a.m. on that day at the above place.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Celebes Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. 'Queda' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 20th instant instead of on Saturday the 18th as previously notified.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) when there will be only one lecture by Prof. S. G. Beri, on "Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects" at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The members of the Class will visit the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall when Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, will deliver a lecture on "The Fundamental Principles of Social Reform". Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik will preside..

VINODINI-PAREKH MARRIAGE

Municipal Girl Students' Support

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, August 17.

The Vinodini-Manubhai wedding affair has created a stir in Gujerat and a meeting of students of the Municipal Girls' High School (both past and present), where Smti. Vinodini was working as Principal, was held on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Nalini Dalal, when two resolutions were passed, welcoming the Vinodini-Manubhai union as a bold and independent step taken with a view to social purification, and expressing the hope that the married couple will successfully pass through the ordeal of public wrath and the difficulties to be encountered in connection therewith. Hopes have also been entertained of seeing Vinodini back at the helm of affairs of the School. The students also trust that, leaving aside the personal question of Vinodini, the Ahmedabad Municipality will continue her services for the School which she had tried her utmost to bring to a high standard of efficiency.

ELOCUTION CONTEST FOR LOHANA LADIES

Under the auspices of the Lohana Snatak Mandal Stree Vibhag a public elocution competition of the ladies of the Lohana community will be held to-day (Saturday) at Kandewadi Khanbhai's Wadi.

Each candidate will be allowed to speak for 10 minutes on "The Position of Women in Society", the three best speakers to be selected by the examiners will be given cash prizes. Intending candidates should send in their names on or before the 1st of September.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A music Jalsa will be held by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to celebrate the Punya Tithi of Pandit Vishnu Digamber Gayanacharya (Deceased) at Gowardhan Sanstha Hall, Music. Prof. R. G. Joshi, Principal, and Mr Sanvant-Instrument, Prof. Nathu Buwa, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Gowardhan Bhuwan, Khetwadi Main Road, 2nd floor.

JAGANNATH SANKERSHET ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankershet Punyatithi Utsav Mandal, Dadar, public meeting will be held in the Dhuru Hall, Dadar at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) to celebrate the annual anniversary day.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar Solicitor will preside and Mrs. Shantabai Patankar and Messrs. P. R. Lele, Prof. S. B. Hudlikar, S. K. Naik and G. M. Malekar will speak.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting to honour the memory of the late Jagannath Shankarshet in connection with his anniversary will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

Mrs. Lilavati Vasantrao Velinker, M.A., Dr. R. K. Shirodker, Mr. Kashinath Mahadeo Tambanker, Mr. Jagannath Moreshwar Hate will address the meeting.

Mr. Dattaram Ganpatrao Dalvi will preside.

SWADESHI MUSEUM

Sjt. Chandulal S. Shah, Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee writes

During the month of July we have been able to secure 525 signatures out of the total number of persons that visited the Museum.

During the month a further addition to the Museum exhibits has been provided in registered medicines of Messrs. G. N. Hakim and Sons of Baroda, all sorts of stationery articles of Messrs. Dhoomi Mal Dharamdas of Delhi and toilet and perfumery products of M/S. The Bombay Chemical Trading Co. of Bombay.

Since the Museum completes its first year by the end of September, ordinarily old samples exhibited are likely to be changed, and hence those who have not yet paid a visit to this "Swadeshi Show" are strongly recommended to pay a visit before that period.

Opening hours of the Museum are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.), daily, including Sunday.

TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

B. P. T. U. Cs' Efforts To Settle Girni Kamgar Union Dispute

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee was held yesterday in the Hall of the G. I. P. Railway Union at Parel to consider the agenda of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress whose session begins today at Calcutta and also to find out ways and means to settle the dispute between two sections of the Girni Kamgar Union and bring about Trade Union unity specially in the Textile field.

Mr. Jhabwala presided and a large number of representatives of different Unions were also present.

An unanimous resolution was agreed to by which the points of difference between the rival groups would be settled in their own separate Union and another joint meeting would be held next Friday (August, 24) at the same place. Harmonious and cordial relations prevailed throughout.

PROSPECT OF PEACE

The President of the meeting when asked about the prospect of peace by a United Press representative remarked that the rank and file are perfectly sound at heart. A slight confusion, misunderstanding and misapprehension prevailed among the leaders. They were themselves greatly concerned at their unfortunate differences which would surely be removed by a little give-and-take policy and a strong determination to purge Bombay Trade Unionism of all its impurity if there existed any.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Belated Reply

The much-awaited reply of the Government of Bombay to the request made by the Congress Reception Committee to give them the use of the Backbay reclamation plot for holding the next session of the Congress was received on Friday. The anticipations of the Committee that Government were likely to turn down the request have proved correct.

The letter which is addressed to the President of the Congress Reception Committee by the Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, states that Government would not be able to make the necessary sanitary arrangements on the reclamation plot required by the Congress. It adds: "Without those arrangements the holding of the Congress and the camp for the delegates on the plot would be a source of danger to public health". The letter also says that there is only one main road for access to the area, namely, the Queen's Road and the assemblage of the Congress on the reclamation ground "would be a serious disturbance to traffic."

On both these grounds Government refuse to lease the Backbay plot to the Congress Reception Committee and suggest that any alternative plans would be considered.

Extension In Municipal Service

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well in asking the Municipal Commissioner, strictly to adhere to the rule of retirement of the Municipal employees when they attain the age of 55 years. In spite of the aforesaid rule compulsorily to retire municipal employees on their attaining the age limit, last year 11 out of 34 such employees were given extension while this year 9 out of 33 are given further extension. This is, indeed, a very large percentage. By giving extension to these 20 employees during the last two years, promotion of the other employees was retarded while others who worked on promotion in the lowest rung of the ladder were deprived of their legitimate right of confirmation. In the Schools Committee, no such extension is granted and the poor teachers as soon as they attain their age limit are asked to go away. There should be no discrimination in the municipal departments.

Mr. Mitha On Efficacy Of His 11 Days' Fast

SAYS, "CORRUPTION AMONG BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN'S RANKS MUST STOP"

Fasting as a means of ventilating a public grievance and doing penance for the sins of others to becoming quite a fashion.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha, the Young Muslim Congress Worker of Bombay has launched on an ordeal of 11 days' fast at midday on Friday.

He has twice fasted before, during the communal troubles in 1932 in appealing to the communities to stop bloodshed and live as brothers.

When a representative of the "Chronicle" called at his flat at Walkeshwar Road, Mr. Mitha was reclining on an easy chair. He had commenced his fast at 12 noon and by his side was a jug of water which alone will sustain him during the 11 days' ordeal.

EFFICACY OF FAST

In a conversation with our representative, Mr. Mitha declared his conviction in the efficacy of fasting not only as a means of ventilating a public wrong, but as a moral approach to the finer sense of man.

"The object of my present fast," said Mr. Mitha, "is to draw the attention of the public and prominent Congress leaders in the country to the unhappy state of affairs obtaining in the city Congress organisation.

"IN WORSE FROM THIS YEAR"

"The last elections to the B.P.C.C. had shown to him that there existed corruption in the ranks of Congressmen in the city which was not at all a healthy symptom. These things existed in 1931, but they appeared in a worse form this year."

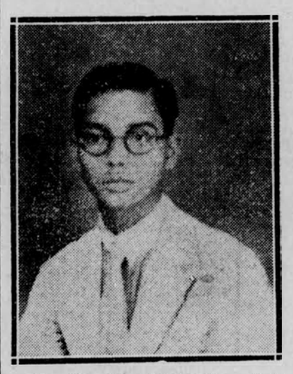
"The Congress is a national organisation and its prestige must be maintained. This can only be done if Congressmen everywhere respected truth, honesty and fairplay. These things are essential to carry on the fight for the country's freedom.

I want more truth, more honesty and more fairplay in the affairs of the Congress in Bombay," added Mr. Mitha. "If as a result of my fast I have succeeded in appealing to the finer sentiments of Bombay Congressmen and an attempt is made to put an end to the present state of affairs I shall feel more than rewarded."

"IRREVOCABLE"

In reply to a query Mr. Mitha said his fast irrevocable and that it was a penance for what had already happened.

Except for his servant Mr. Mitha is living all alone in his flat at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar, and there is none else to attend on him. He is quite cheerful all the same.



Mr. S. C. Varshneya who passed the Mechanical Engineering Final Examination at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute last April with Hons. standing first in the whole class, is now proceeding to England and America by s.s. "Narkunda" to-day to prosecute further studies

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Line Between Palia & Indore Submerged

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires under date August 17:

Owing to heavy rain the line between Palia and Indore is submerged from telegraph post No. 302/20 to 303/2. The water is subsiding fast and it is found that the track from telegraph post 302/20 to 303/2 has been washed away in several places and that it will be several hours before through communication will be restored. Passengers from 94 Down and 96 Down are being transhipped into the rake of the 34 Down at Indore and passengers from the 93 Up at Palia, into the rake of 31 Up and the 31 and 34 are then being transhipped at the site of the breach. Mails and packages are also being transhipped.

Selections For To-day's Poona Races

Couple The Viceroy And Pomagne In Daily Double

By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the Third Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE.—		6th RACE.—	
MAL ALLAH	1	POMAGNE	1
PUNJAB	2	SLY ABBOT	2
VORTEX	3	REJOICE	3
2nd RACE.—		7th RACE.—	
TALWIHIN	1	FAIRFORD	1
LEGION OF HONOUR	2	BISMARCK II	2
KANDA	3	PHILLIP SIDNEY	3
3rd RACE.—		8th RACE.—	
THE VICEROY	1	DRAUGHTSMAN	1
MURAT	2	COMPREHENSION	2
BAHARNOOR	3	SPANISH WISH	3
4th RACE.—		9th RACE.—	
ROSETTE	1	STARFORD	1
TOUT DE SUITE	2	PERMARCH	2
DRY SAND	3	JOCKMORE	3
5th RACE.—		10th RACE.—	
REDRESS	1	JAI BHAWANI II	1
DOREDA	2	BULBUL HAZAR	2
SASSABY	3	KABAILA	3

IN RESPONSE TO THE UNANIMOUS PUBLIC DEMAND OF HUNDREDS WHO COULD NOT BE ACCOMMODATED AT THE REGAL DURING THE THREE CROWDED WEEKS

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CONTINUED FOR THE FOURTH WEEK

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1934

PUT THE HOUSE IN ORDER

Certain malpractices have crept into a number of Congress organizations on an uncommonly large scale during the last few months and it is a pity they have not appreciably diminished inspite of warnings and appeals by the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji's mind was full of these malpractices on the eve of and during his latest fast. But his appeal and his strong feelings on the subject do not seem to have mended matters. For referring in his press interview to the growing "spirit of indiscipline and disobedience of laws and rules which we have ourselves enacted and to which we have voluntarily pledged ourselves," he says:

"Letters have been coming to me from Congressmen confirming my fears about the corrupt methods that have crept into Congress elections and the like. Now I wished during all the seven days that I was lying on my bed, that every man and woman belonging to the Congress would realise that he or she was in it not in order to mount to office and fame, but to render mute service to the country! I cannot understand mutual muddlinging and violence of speech towards one another."

Not An Overdrawn Picture

Though Gandhiji is very sensitive in such a matter, he has not overdrawn the picture. We have ourselves received many letters on the subject but have published only a few of them. They refer mostly to local elections but we fear they are typical of the state of things in many other parts of the country. We have made every allowance for the fact that many defeated candidates are prone to exaggerate the irregularities in the elections wherein they have failed. But after all allowance is made for this and similar other considerations, the painful fact remains that the present election methods in the Congress and various other methods of internal working are far from what they should be. The spirit of indiscipline and defiance of authority is too common, and earnest Congressmen cannot afford to be complacent about the matter. Take, for instance, the enforcement of the rule about the wearing of khaddar. Apart from the merits of that rule, so long as it remains, it must be honestly enforced, especially when the Working Committee has drawn pointed attention to the duty of enforcing it. But what do we find in Bombay? Many of the candidates for election to the B.P.C.C., to whom the khaddar rule should apply with special force, are not at all habitual wearers of khaddar. And over 90 per cent of the voters were either manifestly not habitual khaddar wearers or would have candidly denied their being such if asked by polling officers. But little attempt was made to enforce the rule at the actual election.

Working Committee's Duty

However, the pertinent question now is how to remedy the evil, the existence of which cannot be denied. So far as the khaddar clause is concerned, the only way to enforce it is to apply it only to the candidates for an elected post in any Congress organisation. But there are many other methods with regard to elections and other items of internal administration which are objectionable, and these need to be mended at once. The Working Committee should give more serious attention to this subject than it has so far done and to take due disciplinary action against Congress Committees willfully abetting or condoning malpractices. Congress can achieve but little if its own house is not in order. Every Congressman must realise with Gandhiji that "Congress as a powerful national organisation will perish unless it is sustained by the internal purity of those who compose that organisation."

A SUPER-CAESAR FOR INDIA

Viceroy's Extra-ordinary Powers Under W. P. Scheme

(By K. M. MUNSHI)

British statesmen in the past were charged with lack of imagination, but not so now. By the White Paper they have created an unique conception of an autocrat; of a Super-Ceasar ruling arbitrarily amidst the trappings of responsible government. Only the draftsmen have, with laudable modesty, called him Governor-General. And in fighting the White Paper the Congress is fighting one of the greatest autocracies ever proposed to be set up by one people over another.

The declaration of the British Government at the first Round Table Conference runs: "In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility for her own Government." But, in practice, the reserve powers are so framed as not to prejudice only the autocracy of the Governor-General.

Unqualified Sway

Over certain parts of India he will enjoy unqualified sway, like a medieval King ruling by virtue of his Divine Right. His rule over Baluchistan will be complete. And, through the Governors of the provinces, he will have absolute legislative and administrative control of the excluded areas, the areas being determined by himself. With regard to the Indian States, Paramountcy will stand untouched and unqualified. Paramountcy, according to the official definition, is paramountcy. It gives him, as the Viceroy, unlimited powers of control and interference in Indian States. With its aid, he can be relied upon to enforce his wishes through the representatives of the Princes in the Central Legislatures.

Then there are the reserved subjects, viz., defence and external affairs. They are to be entrusted to the Governor-General personally. He will not be restricted in the choice of his counsellors with regard to them. He

(Continued on Page 19.)

SAVE OUR CHILDREN

Common Schools, Hostels And Play-Grounds For Pupils Of Different Communities And Teaching Of Lives Of Patriots And Saints Will Help To Inculcate The Idea Of National Unity

By K. F. NARIMAN.

We will agree with the Committee's report that such an ideal cannot be achieved merely by burdening the slender minds with additional loads of 'prescribed lessons.' The indiviuality of the treachers would certainly be a great factor, but the most essential condition capable of yielding good results, would be actual association and creating a fraternal feeling of comradeship, between children of different castes, creeds and communities. For the present, unfortunately, from the beginning of their scholastic career, from primary schools, the isolation and separation and class compartments begin. Children of different castes and creeds and communities are schooled in different institutions. That is inevitable due to the training in different languages. The Hindu boys and girls are divided into Gujarati and Marathi schools and they both are again separated from the Urdu schools for Musalmans alone. Thus water-tight compartments on communal lines automatically grow up, because of this necessity of imparting training of separate languages according to different communities. Nobody suggests that this is deliberately arranged with any sinister communalist motives. But the effect in after-life is bound to be disastrous. The children being reared up in separatist atmosphere, naturally develop, a separatist tendency in later life. Being accustomed from childhood to be isolated and grouped together, they look upon separate communal compartments as natural and essential. Thus this pernicious system or arrangement, far from inculcating an ideal of national unity, results in mischievous and disastrous communalist tendencies.

The Remedy

As far as possible all the schools of particular localities and wards should be housed in one building, with separate classes according to different languages so that, during intervals and play hours, children of all communities and classes, should mix with each other freely, and opportunities may be given to them to develop a feeling of close comradeship that may continue and grow into cordial friendship in later lives. Common boarding and lodging in the same hostels are the greatest unifying factors. A common language like Hindi would further cement the bonds. However, as it is not possible for the present to open such common hostels, special opportunities must be created for boys and girls of different communities to meet as often as possible either at play or recreations and excursions. Mixed classes should also be arranged where simple but impressible talks on this subject may be given in attractive form. Cinemas and magic-lantern pictures, with educative films and slides are also great educative factors and create a better and more lasting impression, particularity on tender minds than prescribed lessons or lectures in closed class-rooms. Lives of national workers who have worked for national unity may be narrated or staged in short sketches by boys and girls of all communities. Perhaps, this last method of giving lessons on inspiring lives of national heroes may be objected to as smelling, howsoever remotely, of politics.

His Master's Voice

This reminds me of an episode in the Bombay Council some years ago. I once questioned the Indian Educational Minister if he objected, as an Indian, to allow the lives of Indian National leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak and others, to be studied in Indian schools in preference to useless and even harmful histories, depicting at times, wicked lives of foreign Kings and Queens. The poor Indian Minister was in a fix. The elections were shortly approaching and he was in a very difficult position. So he preferred to keep mum; but when hard-pressed for a reply, he turned round and sought inspiration from the European Home-Member, who loudly prompted the reply that it would be dangerous for Indian students to study the lives of Indian patriots and hence that dangerous study could not be permitted in Indian educational institutions. The Indian Minister faithfully reproduced his "Master's Voice" and like a phono-graph disc replied accordingly. This incident naturally makes me recommend this last course with hesitation and diffidence. If such patriotic lessons are to be banned from educational institutions then certainly the attainment of the ideal of national unity would become rather difficult. I should prefer an effort in that direction and watch the attitude of the Indian Minister whether he would be so unpatriotic and un-Indian as to obstruct such a national and useful course. Perhaps, elementary lessons on lives of Prophets and Indian Saints like Buddha may be equally useful and, even from a bureaucratic point of view, harmless and unobjectionable.

Let Bombay Lead

Thus, if the Schools Committee is earnestly inclined to consider this question seriously, many ways and means could be devised to achieve this commendable object, and after all the actual execution of the resolution may not be fraught with such serious difficulties and complications as to make the Committee entirely give up

(Continued on page 16.)

Whither America?

News of the economic depression in the United States of America, and of the fate of the measures adopted to cope with it, continues to be as conflicting and bewildering as ever. That, despite the heroic and multiform measures adopted since the advent of President Roosevelt to power, the decline in prices continues, is only concealed by the devaluation of the American currency, and the abandonment of the old Gold Standard. But it is only a camouflage and no real measure of success of the Roosevelt policy. For, whereas the dollar has been depreciated by some 40 per cent, prices in general have increased only about 22 per cent in terms of the dollar. There is thus no real appreciation of the price level; and very little improvement in the general conditions of production and trade,—comparable, that is, to the drastic measures adopted to achieve that result. Labour troubles are, if anything, more severe than in the pre-Roosevelt days. A General Strike has no doubt failed for the moment at least. But conflicts are impending in various centres, and the strain is getting to be unbearable. The suspension, again, of Anti-Trust legislation seems to have brought in its train a new crop of difficulties. The N.I.R.A. Administration have to administer something like 500 Codes defining the condition of working hours and rules for sales and exports, regulation of competition for the domestic market in as many branches of production, and even though they propose to reduce this number by one-half by a process of coalescence, the task of administration must be gigantic and complicated beyond precedent. In the domain of agriculture, too, the Process tax seems to be missing fire and the prices of the principal agricultural commodities still remain at a non-remunerative point for the farmer. Speculation, finally, is rife as to the chances of further depreciation of the dollar to the maximum limit authorised by law, so as to buttress up prices at even their present level and talk of another international conference to bring order out of chaos is gathering further strength. All this indicates only one thing clearly. The problem of Depression is still unsolved.

In these circumstances, the cable declaring General Johnson's forecast about the reorganisation of the N.I.R.A. Administration, making that body a sort of a Board of Directors of an industrial corporation, cannot fail to stimulate considerable fresh interest in the happenings in that country. Is the impending reorganisation of the National Recovery Administration, under a special Board of Control, a confession of failure of the present policy or is it simply a readjustment of the mechanism devised to handle the situation? The fact that General Johnson, the present boss of that organisation, is himself entrusted with drawing up the plans for this reorganisation, is good evidence to hold the latter view. But his own reported opinion that "control of competition is the answer to the conflict between the N.R.A. and the Federal Trade Commission" offers equally serious material for reflection as to the very fundamentals of the Roosevelt policy of economic reorganisation in America. Observers have by no means been agreed, even from the commencement of the Roosevelt regime, whether the United States was in the Roosevelt era drifting towards dictatorship of a capitalist junta,—on the basis of wholesale rationalisation and water-tight nationalism,—or to a scientifically-planned economy for the whole continent, leaning, definitely and consciously, towards socialisation of entire mechanism of production, distribution, and exchange. If the conflicts between Labour and Capital, despite the N.I.R.A. Codes, are growing, if the divergence between the Federal Trade Commission and the N.R.A. Board in regard to the regulation of prices and competition is developing into acute tension, if the suspension of the Anti-Trust laws is proving a mixed blessing and if a orientation in policy and measures is necessitated because of all this, the onlooker cannot help concluding that the mere logic of events and circumstances is forcing the United States to drive towards the Left, and adopt a more and more socialistic policy in its attempt to rehabilitate the national economy. If a whole year's administrative experience has convinced a doughty champion of Individualism like Gen. Johnson, that freedom of competition, logically pursued, can only result in utter chaos and anarchy, the Roosevelt Administration can no longer sit on the fence on the question of principle—frank and outright Socialism, v. planned, rationalised, but unyielding Capitalism. The material available in this country is too scanty for a definite conclusion or prophecy. But the signs of the times seem all to point to one thing: a definite decision on the basic question becomes daily more inevitable. And if Individualism is beaten in America, there is no hope for it elsewhere.

THE NATION'S HONOUR

We have the highest respect for the patriotism of Mr. Aney and for the genuine earnestness of his convictions. And it is mainly for this reason that we deeply deplore the views he is reported to have expressed at a private meeting of Congressmen in Akola. It is, of course, the barest truth that the Nation is greater than the Indian National Congress, which is nothing if not the servant of the former. But what astonishes us is his exclusive insistence that "the Nation's honour was at stake in not rejecting the Communal Award." Apart from the question as to whether the "Nation" itself is represented by the Congress or by the Nationalist Party, we wonder whether the Nation's honour is at stake because the Communal Award is alleged to give special privileges to Mr. Aney's own brethren ,or whether it is at stake because the White Paper grants concessions and safeguards, both political and economic, to the foreigner at the expense of the Nation. Is the Nation's honour more at stake because Indian Muslims, for instance, have got Separate Electorates—poisonous to themselves—or because Great Britain has got separate and dominant rights in all spheres of administration, political and economic, civil and military? Is the Nation's honour at stake so much in rejecting the Communal Award or in satisfying its component parts? We entirely agree that the Communal Award is anti-National, that it is harmful to the Nation. But in the matter of the "honour" of the Nation the challenge comes from the British aspect of the White Paper. The "Nation's honour" is certainly at stake, but there is only one way of vindicating it—the Constituent Assembly. And we earnestly invite Mr. Aney's attention to it.

Frankly Speaking

AUSTRIAN SITUATION.

Signor Mussolini is reported to have ordered the withdrawal of Italian troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier and this is taken to indicate Il Duce's view that the crisis is over and the Nazi revolt has definitely failed. There could be no other end to it, thanks to the magnitude of the Dollfuss tragedy which astounded and alarmed the rebels themselves. Thanks to that very tragedy Austria has little to fear at least for the time being from Germany too. Herr Hitler is obliged to see that the conspiracy against Austria is wound up, the latest items in the process being the abolition of Austrian Storm Troopers as such and the disolution of the Austrian legion. But the end of one trouble may mark the beginning of another. During the next few weeks we shall probably hear something more definite and serious about the Schuschnigg-Starhemberg rivalry.

BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

The President of a Council is expected to ensure respect for rules and regulations. That is his main 'raison d'etre'. But the gentleman who occupies the chair in Burma is exclusively concerned with ensuring his own occupation of that chair. The manner in which he has recently clung to his position in defiance of a clear vote of no-confidence in him has few parallels in constitutional history. But more amazing than the indecent tenacity of the President, is the attitude of the Burma Governor who has encouraged, abetted and protected the President in a gross betrayal of an elementary principles that guides all meetings. Reverend U. Ottama recalls, in an interview, how the present leader of the Opposition had previously resigned his Presidentship and wonders why Sir Hugh Stephenson should have outraged constitutional etiquette. The reasons are not quite obscure.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Dr. Mahmud has very correctly defined the respective positions of the Congress and Malaviyaji 'vis-a-vis' the Communal Award. Congress, as Dr. Mahmud said at Chapra, desires to bring the communities together and thus meet the challenge of the British Premier. That this is the only way is obvious for the simple reason that the Award is a challenge to the communities to agree. Malaviyaji, on the other hand, would appear to seek the objective by antagonising the different communities on the one side and praying and petitioning the British Government. You cannot meet the challenge by driving your own people into the arms of British Government or by inviting the challenger to help in fighting against himself.

RULE BY REGULATION.

That Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill repealing the Bengal Regulation of 1818 should have been defeated by such a large majority as 52 votes to 27, shows to what extent demoralisation has reached in the Assembly. Ten years ago the Assembly passed a resolution urging its repeal. Since then Government have armed themselves with a number of newly-forged weapons to deal with non-violent agitation as well as terrorism. But the Regulation, however antiquated and unjust, comes in handy when Government are bent upon incarcerating a person, but cannot get up a decent case against him in any Law Court. They are, therefore, determined to keep the weapon in their armoury and use it whenever possible. But the elected members might have shown a better sense of justice. The existence of the Regulation on the Statute Book is a humiliation to the people, though worthy of a Government that keeps it there and uses it remorselessly.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

The training camp to train the officers who will command the volunteer organisation during the ensuing Congress session in Bombay, is rather late in being opened. But it is to be hoped that the officers trained in the Camp will make the best use of the comparatively few days that will be left to them to train a very large number of volunteers under them. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who opened the Camp on Thursday, gave some sound advice to the officers in training and that deserves to be laid to heart not only by the officers, but also by the volunteers under them, the former, of course, setting the right example. The work of most volunteers during the Congress Session is most exacting and ruffles the temper of undisciplined men. But, as Mr. Jairamdas has pointed out, a cool temper and scrupulous courtesy are the first qualities in volunteers. He has also done well to impress upon the volunteers that they should studiously avoid every kind of party-politics so long as they remain volunteers. Speaking generally, volunteers should always bear in mind that the smooth working of the session will, to a large extent, depend upon their efficient and loyal work.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress Parties

It is essential that, as far as possible, the membership of the Congress should be co-extensive with the whole country. It is certainly essential that there should be no split in the Congress, that all those who share its views and its sympathies, should own allegiance to it. It is bad enough that parties outside the Congress already exist. It would be worse to multiply such parties. Whatever new parties may now spring up should be parties within the Congress. And the only principles on which this end can be secured, are the widest catholicity and tolerance on the part of the majority and unquestioning loyalty as the price of their fullest legitimate freedom on the part of the minorities. They are the only basis on which an unofficial national organisation like the Congress can be reared and its business successfully conducted. Only let it be remembered that the two principles are inseparably bound up, and that the latter cannot exist without the former.—"Tribune."

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Delhi on Friday morning. The special aicount in this morning's "Times of India" will be worth reading. It will revive memories of the Persian and Moghul Court Poets at their best and vividest.

* * * *

ORGANISING PUBLIC OPINION

Pandit Malaviya Launches Campaign

—"Pioneer."

Having dropped the pilot as a preliminary to it.

* * * *

"If," says Sir A. P. Patro, "you reject the White Paper, what is then in the Assembly to fight for?"

How sad and how true! The M.L.A.'s life will really not be worth living.

Now we understand, and, having understood, admire Sir A.P. Patro's reasons for not rejecting slavery. What then will be left to fight for—with fulsome flattery.

* * * *

The theme of Sir A. P.'s address was "Parliamentary Democracy." He omitted to refer to complete freedom as the fundamental postulate of Parliamentary Democracy. But that would have cut at the root of his plea for British Patro-nage.

* * * *

Commenting on the Simla manifesto Mr. Asaf Ali points out that the Jamiatul Ulema, besides many other Muslim organisations, supports the Congress and the Muslim Unity Board. We know. But Mr. Asaf Ali ought to remember, oughtn't he, that the Fatwa of His Highness the Aga, supported by the silent consent of Mr. Jinnah, overrides the opinions and pronouncements of the Ulema.

* * * *

Mr. Asaf Ali talks of power and rights of the masses. This amounts to blasphemy against the Islam of the League Conference—as also against the Hinduism of the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * * *

TURKEY FORGES AHEAD

FIVE YEAR PLAN

Industrialisation,—The Keynote

The above headlines in a contemporary suggest the following for this country:—

INDIA FORGES AHEAD

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PLAN

?!....?!—The Keynote

* * * *

Interviewed by the Press as to his future programme Sir Md. Usman said that "he would soon enter public life and do his best to serve his country" which is an unconscious admission that as a Public Servant he had not been serving his country.

But if his "best" is to be after the Travancore manner of Sir M. Habibullah and Sir C. P. R. then the country would much rather desire to be spared his services.

* * * *

On the "Plebiscite" Day in Germany "voters at Istanbul will vote on board the three German steamers there." So that in case they say "No," they might be given a prompt and free passage home 'en route' to a concentration camp?

* * * *

Moulvi Shafi Daudi, we notice, has started talking in the Assembly against Government. This shows that he has made up his mind to seek election again.

Behar Muslims beware!

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub, on the other hand, is more or less silent as usual. This is because of two reasons: (1) He has already shrieked his candidature loud and long enough. And (2) the battle having been already joined, those who will support Sir Md. Yakub don't need speeches from him. The rest of course won't support him in any case.

* * * *

"What are the dining hours at your club."

"From 6 to 8 for all except the committee."

"Why the exception?"

"Because Rule 5 says: 'The committee is at liberty at any time to fill any vacancy in their body.'"

Financial Pandits Watch Roosevelt

London Circles Divided On Dollar Prospects

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 16.

London financial circles are sharply divided regarding the prospects of the dollar. Some are of opinion that the action of the United States Treasury in spending 45,000,000 dollars last week to support their own securities, indicates, the Government's intention to adhere to the present monetary standards, which is almost essential in view of the autumn financing which amounts to 1700,000,000 dollars, while within the year nearly 5,500,000,000 dollars will mature requiring replacement.

Permission for gold exports coupled with the fact that silver certificates will only be issued up to the cost price of the metal, is a further argument against inflation.

On the contrary, others whose mouthpiece is "The Financial News", are of opinion that devaluation is inevitable, believing that the Treasury's reassuring statements are only gestures. Their main argument seems to be that the President is bound to do something spectacular before the next elections.

The ultimate future of the dollar is clouded in obscurity, and would seem to depend on whether commodity or dollar is the goal of the Administration's monetary policy, and whether the public are prepared to take up the coming large Government issues.

Record Shipment Of Silver.

Twelve thousand bars of silver weighing 400 tons vlaued at 6,000,000 dollars have been despatched to New York from Southampton aboard the "Washington". This is probably the largest cargo of silver in a single shipment.

Citizens of Vienna lifting two fingers in the Special Salute invented by Dr. Dollfuss for members of the Fatherland Front as the funeral Cortege approached St. Stephen's Cathedral on July 30 last.

ALPINE TRAGEDY

4 Italians Perish In Attempt To Climb Matterhorn

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TURIN, Aug. 16.

Four Italians have perished in an attempt to climb the Matterhorn by the Cervine Slope on the Italian side of the mountain.

LARGEST RADIO ORDER FOR U. K.?

British Wireless Firm Does £300,000 Deal

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

An order from South America stated to be worth £300,000 and believed to be the largest radio order ever received by Britain, was booked by one firm to-day at the opening of the great annual Wireless Exhibition at Olypia, London.

Another firm estimated the day's business at £60,000. and it is agreed on all hands that business was brisker than last year, one salesman remarking that there is a definite boom.

Over 15,000 visitors were present in the afternoon and included buyers from the Continent, America, India and Japan.

GERMAN AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

Englishman Defeats Italian In Final

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRADEN, Aug. 16.

The Englishman H. L. Archibald (Royal St. George's) won the German Amateur Golf championship by defeating the Italian Gigino Luzzatto 2 and 1 in a 36 holes final.

The German Women's Open Championship was won by Frau Groos (Germany) beating the English Internationalist Miss Gillian Rudgard 3 and 1

EARTH TREMOR IN SCOTLAND

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A slight earth tremor was felt in Scotland over an area extending from Dornoch to Pitlochry, a distance of about 100 miles early this morning. No serious damage is reported although one woman is said to have suffered from shock at Dingwall where the tremor was severest.

A similar occurence was experienced in the same district about two years ago. These tremors are attributed to a geological fault the existence of which has been established for many years.—B. O W

One Harijan Killed In Temple Clash

MADURA, Aug. 17.

One Harijan was killed and six persons (2 Harijans and 4 Nattars) seriously injured following a clash between Harijans and Nattars near Devacottah, Ramnad District.

It is alleged that the trouble arose owing to factitious differences between them regarding worship at a temple.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, has proceeded to the spot with an armed police reserve.

Quiet prevails in the locality.—A.P.

GENERAL STRIKE OF U.S. COTTON INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. The United Textile Workers of America have instructed the Executive Council of the Union to call a general strike of the Cotton Textile Industry before September.—Reuter.

AMAZING SUCCESS OF AGA KHAN'S TRAINER

Frank Butters Wins Prize Money Of £45,000

Frank Butters, the New-market trainer, is smashing all Turf records with the brilliant two-year-olds which he handles for the Aga Khan and other famous patrons.

At Sandown on July 21 he won the rich National Breeders' Produce Stakes with Eahram, a "dark" youngster, owned by the Aga Khan.

The race was worth £5,559 to the winner, who beat his stable companion Theft by a neck.

At Ascot Theft won a race valued at £2,230. He was backed at 5 to 2 at Sandown, and Bahram started at 20 to 1.

The amazing success of the Aga Khan's young horses are the outstanding feature of the season.

Hairan (£2,678), Shahall (£1,780), Hilla (£1,130), and Vermeil II, (£1,200) are other brilliant two-year-olds which have sported the Aga Khan's colours up to date.

Altogether the first-season horses trained by Butters have won nearly £20,000 since March.

With his charges of all ages the prize money amounts to £45,000.

SECURITY ORDER ON MADRAS PRESS

For Printing Bombay Textile Strikers' Demands

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Government of Madras has served a notice on the keeper of the Jana Mitran Printing Press demanding a security of Rs. 1,500 for printing a leaflet containing the 20 demands of the Bombay textile strikers.

This is the second occasion in which the Jana Mitran Printing Press is gagged, the first being when security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded for printing a swadeshi leaflet on behalf of the Congress during the first civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

A. I. United Assurance Company's Chairman

(From A Correpondent).

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the All-India United Assurance Company Limited, Lucknow.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF METALS IN GERMANY

New Regulations Issued To Conserve Supplies

BERLIN, August 16.

The foreign currency allotment for imports in September remain unchanged at 5 per cent. of the average requirements in 1930-1931.

In an effort to conserve the supplies of raw materials, new regulations have been issued, considerably restricting the industrial use of copper, nickel, tin, their alloys and quicksilver.

The restrictions do not apply to goods manufactured for export.—Reuter.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR SIMLA

Lady Willingdon To Visit Calcutta

NEW DELHI, August 17.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon accompanied by Mr. E. C. Meville and Captain Freeman Thomas arrived at 8 o'clock this morning from Jodhpur by the Imperial Airways Aircraft "Athena."

Their Excellencies were received at the Civil Aerodrome by a large number of people, prominent among them being the Maharajas of Bikaner and Datia, Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, Lt.-Col. A. H. H. Muir, Military Secretary, Brigadier Saunders, General Mcmullen, R E Grant Govan and E W Wace.

Their Excellencies drove to the Viceroy's House where they were met by Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley who, accompanied by their staff, arrived at 6 this morning by a special train from Simla.

Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley leave for Madras at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Lord Willingdon leaves for Simla tonight and Countess of Willingdon leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning.—A. P.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

Increase In Imports From British Empire

RUGBY, Aug. 16.

The Board of Tarde returns shows destination of British Trade for last six months of year, and some interesting changes compared with last year and also with the first half of 1931, which was the period preceding the abandonment of the gold standard and introduction of protection, are revealed.

Imports from the British Empire this year were higher than in corresponding half of any of the three previous years, the increase over 1931 being £14, 000,000 and over last year, more than £16,000,000. Exports, however, to British countries, though £8,000,000 above last year, were nearly £1,800,000 less than in the first half of 1931.

Imports from foreign countries since 1931 have dropped by £69,500,000 being percentage decline of 24 but exports of British products to foreign countries dropped by only R7,664,000 or less than 7 per cent.—B.O.W.

Problem Of Kathiawad Ports

GOVT. OF INDIA KEEN TO SETTLE IT

BARODA, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the Government of India are keen on settling the problem of Kathiawad Ports finally. After the settlement of the problem presented by Jamnagar States's Bedi port, the problems of Jafrabad and other Ports remains to be settled. It may be mentioned that the Kathiawad Chamber of Commerce has been agitating for a long time past about the hardships resulting from the Viramgaon Customs Cordons and there is every probability of a conference for settling all these problems being held in September or October.

HENDREN NOT TO PLAY

Oval Wicket Is Perfect And Walters Is Fit

THE FIFTH TEST

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The wicket at Oval looks the last word of perfection.

It was cut this morning and subsequently rolled. The outfield is exceedingly dry and fast with very little grass. Good many snicks are likely to reach the boundary owing to the pace. During the afternoon Australians visited the ground and inspected the field of play. Kippax is likely to replace Darling. Hendren is almost certain to play. Austin Martin, the Oval Groundsman, thinks the wicket will last the longest of the matches.

It was officially announced after the meeting of the Selection Committee this afternoon that Hendren's bruise were very severe and the Committee had been medically advised that he would be unable to play in the Test.

Walters was pronounced fit and he would be available to-morrow.

Woolley has been invited to be present for the fifth Test match and he has accepted the invitation.—Reuter.

TEST TICKETS SELL LIKE HOT CAKES

Voce May Not Be Selected To Play Though Certified Fit

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The papers still feature the Voce-incident at Nottingham. Brown, Secretary, Notts Club, has given out officially that firstly, the Club has not received the telegram from any source regarding non-playing of Voce, secondly, that no members resigned or threatened to do so as was reported, and thirdly, the statements made by Carr, Notts Captain, are purely personal and are made without approval or knowledge of the Club.

Selectors' meeting is to-day. It appears to be certain that Voce will not be included. Sir Stanley Jackson says that he won't run the risk of playing the injured player. Voce says, despite statements, that he was given medical examination by M. C. C. for test fitness and that he heard nothing whatever from them. Walter's thigh-injury is troublesome; it is very unlikely that he will play. It seems probable that Farnes might be called in.

Meanwhile, seats are selling like hot cakes; all are sold within first three days. Weather is likely to be fair and warm; everyone is hoping that the Oval will continue to prove a lucky ground. The "Aussies" have won there only twice in 1882 and 1930. It is said that Peebles has a new freak mystery ball of googley type of Grimmet's and Fleetwood Smith's which he has been using during club cricket in Scotland. Ebeling probably replaces Wall who is still injured.—Reuter.

Mr. Bhicaji E. Doctor who has qualified as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is now returning after five years' work in London. He has made a special study of Cinemas and Theatres, particularly of the modernisation of old buildings of this kind, and has travelled extensively on the Continent with a view to studying developments in different countries. He holds the Bombay Art Society's Silver Medal for Architectural Merit.

HOW WAS HE INJURED?

Motor Cleaner In Unconscious State Removed To Hospital

Maruti Dagdoo, a Hindu motor cleaner was admitted into the G. T. Hospital on Friday night.

Dagdoo had deep wounds on his throat and was unconscious and profusely bleeding.

The incident occurred at the residence of Dagdoo in the Sonapur Lane, at about 10 p.m. His wife saw him, it is stated, lying in a pool of blood and she raised an alarm. A crowd collected and the man was removed to hospital.

NO CLUE.

Enquiries made failed to elicit how Dagdoo came by the injury. His wife and mother were unable to give any reason or to state how the injury was caused.

The Princess Street Police are investigating into the matter.

How India Can Improve Her Film Industry

Studios Must Be Centralised At One Place As At Hollywood And There Must Be Co-ordination, Says Charles Christie

A large number of men interested and working in the film industry were present on Thursday evening, at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to hear the lecture of Mr. Charles H. Christie, the Vice-President of the Mitchell Camera Corporation, California, (who is now in Bombay in the course of his world tour) on 'Film Production in America and the East,' hailed under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India.

The President of the meeting Mr. K. H. Vakil, introduced the speaker of the evening as one of the pioneers of the Film Industry in America and a man of varied experience having his connection for 25 years with the industry.

PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

While giving his impressions in different countries of the world, Mr. Christie observed that in America this industry has made great strides and fills up an important position in the civic life of the country. There, the different departments of the industry are well organised under the leadership of an all comprehensive organisation like the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the Motion Pictures and Distributors of America. Every limb of the industry is regularly and systematically, meeting, working, and making research for the progress of the industry. The system of giving awards every year for the best production, acting, photography, direction by the Academy, which is recognised as an impartial and responsible body, give impetus to all to try to produce the best in them. In his opinion, the Motion Picture Society of Simla should try to work on the lines of the Academy in the interest of the Indian Film Industry.

CENTRALISED AT HOLLYWOOD.

Nowadays, the days of the small studios are practically over in America. There are fewer studios in America than in India. Not only that, the American industry is becoming more and more centralised at one place i.e. Hollywood. Outside Hollywood, there are only two or three studios. This sort of centralisation helps to attain perfection and moreover, in the event of anything going wrong, it could be repaired or substituted immediately.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

In Hollywood, the spirit of co-operation rules supreme. If one studio has got ready a street scene many producers will avail themselves of that and after having minor alterations utilise it for a number of pictures on payment of reasonable rental. The American Studios are comparatively very costly, but the facilities the studio hirer gets are immense. The American industry is not merely content with going along the old rut but it carries on incessant research work.

N. R. A. FILM CODE.

Since sometime past, not only production and distribution, but also exhibition is well controlled by the N. R. A. Film Code. The Film Code is doing a great deal to stop unfair dealings and unhealthy competitions such as showing of two pictures in a programme. The whole industry in America is an harmonious unit and all disputes are as far as possible amicably settled. Complaint of a director or a story-writer or an exhibitor against a producer or anyone else is first scrutinised by the respective group of the Academy and is forwarded to the Board of the Academy if the same is not settled by the group concerned. The film industry in England, France, Germany and Japan has been going through the same process of centralisation at one place. In India, on account of vastness and the language problem the industry may have two or more centres, the number being as small as possible.

IN INDIA AND JAPAN.

The speaker remarked that from what he had seen in Japan and India the position of the industry in both the countries was analogous. On account of the language, the market for talkies being limited, it will be advisable for Indian film producers to penetrate far and wide in the country and produce pictures for the home market. The question of producing pictures for international markets left for only rare attempts.

In this connection Mr. Christie pointed out, barring a few British Pictures of extra ordinary merit no other English pictures has found a market in America. Indian pictures are very long progressed much in this industry. Indian pictures are very very long and the tempo of the picture is very slow. The programme should have variety. It must be a balanced just like a good meal. India must produce 'Shorts' picturing the life ways of the people in different parts of the country. The Indian film industry is at present producing only studio pictures. The natural scenic background should very well be brought into the studios as is now done in Hollywood with the help of the back-ground projection. In short India should try to learn to picturise a story in eight on nine reels.

RANJIT FILM CO.'S PLANS.

The second speaker of the evening Mr. Jayant Desai of the Ranjit Theatre opined, shorter length would ensure more of quick action and relieve the picture of the dullness and monotony of acting. The demand of songs in a picture, especially from the Punjab province varying from 10 to 25 is very harmful. It must be systematically brought down to a reasonable to figure. He assured the audience the Ranjit Film Company and he himself propose to produce main pictures say of eight to ten reels coupled with shorts of two reels.

Mr. Vakil in his concluding remarks said that the Society should attain the same status as the Academy enjoys in America and that all the various departments of the industry should be well organised in a spirit of co-ordination and co-operation which will help the Indian film industry to make rapid progress, in the near future.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker and the president the meeting terminated.

Gambling Bill 'Killed' In Council

(Continued from page 1).

cratic importance to the bodies of aristocratic tendencies the speaker quoted from Bentham, was like "making wolves nurses."

HOUSE WARNED.

He had come to the House even in ill-health, one of the objects being to support this measure. He concluded with a warning that the whole Presidency would take notice of the evil if this House did not.

Mr. Surve challenged the authority of the Select Committee to go beyond the principle accepted by the House, even if it may be drastic.

Rao Bahadur Angadi doubted if the House could now retract the grounds and find fault with the Select Committee, appointed by itself.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Mr. Bell rising to reply said that the issue involved in the discussion was a constitutional one.

In the end, however, the motion of Mr. Gokhale as amended by Rao Bahadur Kale, was lost, the division resulting in 21 voting for and 50 against.

"BILL KILLED."

The decision of the House having thus gone against his motion of recommitting the Bill to the Select Committee, Mr. Gokhale inquired of the Chair, if he could now be allowed to resort to another of the alternatives and move the Bill for the second reading.

The President disallowing it on technical grounds, remarked, the "Bill is killed."

DEVA-DASI BILL.

Meeting after tea, Rao Bahadur Bole presented his Devadasi Dedication Prevention Bill for second reading.

The President ruled out of order about half a dozen amendments, standing in the name of Rao Saheb Kulkarni, as they were the amendments of substance.

At the fag-end of the day, the proceedings became lively over the discussion on amendments to Clause 7 of the Bill, purporting to put some sort of check instead of giving a blank cheque to Government to frame rules necessary for the provisions of the Bill.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Maxwell's amendment giving weight to Government's opinion regarding modifications or decisions of the rules believed by it to frustrate the purpose of the enactment when pressed to a division, resulted in 54 "ayes" and 11 "noes."

The last moment of the day's session saw the third reading of the Bill carried and the Bill passed.

The session then adjourned till to-morrow, after the President had congratulated Rao Bahadur Bole.

Bombay Must Deserve Nation's Praise

MAKE CONGRESS SESSION A GRAND SUCCESS

R. C. Appeal For Active Support And Co-operation

(Through Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee.)

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, addressing the Cadets elected for training of officers for the Volunteer Force for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of Bombay and their support to the Congress in the struggle for freedom. He said: "Just as Bombay has demonstrated to the whole country its intense support to the Congress, Bombay should now set an example in discipline which will be the envy of the whole country.' No tribute to the people of Bombay can be more eloquent than the one that the General Secretary of the Congress has paid. But what have the citizens of Bombay done to continue to deserve this praise and tribute during the last two months?

WILL BOMBAY DISAPPOINT

The Congress Reception Committee has been at the job of organising in the most complete and perfect manner every thing that is necessary to make the ensuing session of the Congress a great success. It has, however, not received from the citizens of Bombay that measure of active co-operation which, having regard to the enthusiasm and spirit of patriotism shown by them during the past four years was expected of them. Time and again have appeals been made to them that the Congress Reception Committee should have at least 5000 members in order that the function of the host may be performed in a manner worthy of the City and the Congress.

JOIN RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Hundreds have joined as members of the Reception Committee, but the number does not come anywhere near the required figure. The Reception Committee expects that those who have not already joined as members of the Reception Committee will now hasten to do so and give active co-operation in the manifold work of completing all arrangements for the 48th Indian National Congress

SITE FOR CONGRESS.

The Reception Committee believed that it would be able to get the grounds behind Churchgate Station, called the Backbay Reclamation grounds for holding the session of the Congress. For reasons, which have already appeared in the press, Government have thought fit to refuse permission to erect the Congress Nagar on those grounds. Now Worli Sea Face has been finally selected as the site for the Congress session.

AN IDEAL PLACE.

In some respect, it is an ideal place inasmuch as it is not in the midst of the noisiest and busiest part of the City. It is a quiet place not far from the City affording an ideal environment for serious deliberations as those of the Indian National Congress. The Worli Chawls which have been immortalised as the place where hundreds of patriotic men of Bombay were housed as prisoners during the civil disobedience campaign will be used as delegates camps.

FIRST THING TO DO.

The Congress session is to meet towards the end of October this year. The time at the disposal of the Reception Committee to make the necessary arrangements is very short. During the next 8 weeks all that has to be done, which usually takes six months or more, has to be accomplished. Will not citizens of Bombay respond to the call of the Congress and co-operate with the Reception Committee in making the ensuing the session of the Congress the grandest success? The first thing they have to do to demonstrate their solidarity with the Congress and its objective is to swell the ranks of the members of the Reception Committee and to contribute liberally to the funds raised by the Reception Committee for the purpose.

Jinnah Hall Turned Into Training Camp

(Through The Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee)

The training classes for Officers of the Volunteer Force for the 48th session of the Indian National Congress which is to be held in this City towards the end of October, have been opened. There were 200 applications of which 80 have been selected for the training after proper medical examination, physical fitness and other necessary requirements to make efficient officers.

ALL EDUCATED MEN.

All the 80 are educated young men and some of them are graduates while others have passed the intermediate examination and no one is below the Matriculation standad. Each one of them is able to speak English and Hindi besides their Provincial vernaculars. Selection has been made particularlyly apart from medical fitness, with a view to make the officers most impressive and smart and quick in despatch.

About 50 per cent of them are jail-returned Congressmen, while all of them are members of the Indian National Congress. The training classes will continue for about three weeks.

TRAINED MEN IN CHARGE.

A trained officer of the Hindustani Seva Dal is in charge of the Camp and he is ably assisted by persons who have themselves undergone proper training and are in a position to train officers and volunteers. During this period of training discourses bearing on this subject namely, organisation, discipline, duties, etc., will be given every night at the Camp. The Camp is now in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall Congress House.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

The Women's section of the Volutnteer Force has been conducting training classes at the Camp opened at Morar Baug. There aree 300 of them and they take training on different days of the week. About 100 of them daily attend these training classes. The Women's Force promises to put up a very smart appearance both in discipline, courtesy and efficiency.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Register Shows Steady Increase In Enrolment

(Through The Publicity Bureau) (Recepaion Committee)

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Reception Committee.

Sjt. Premjee Ghelabhai.
Sjt. Devjee Ratansey.
Sjt. Veljee Champsey.
Sjt. Hariram Jethabhai.
Sjt. Babubhai Manjee Sanghvi.
Sjt. Nagerdas Ranchhoddas Sanghvi.
Dr. F. D. Dhavle.
Sjt. Pragjee Dhanjee.
Sjt. Manhar Vasudeo.
Sjt. Chunilal Amerjee.
Sjt. Jeram Kuverjee.
Sjt. Narsi Jetha.
Sjt. Keshavjee Shanjee.
Sjt. Narsi Champsey.
Sjt. Nanjee Lakhdhir.
Sjt. Narayanjee Narsey.
Sjt. Hirjee Varang.
Sjt. Tokersey Ukda.
Sjt. Kalidas Chunilal.
Sjt. Kanjee Ghordhandas.
Sjt. Jadavjee Vasanjee.
Sjt. Prenjee Veljee.
Sjt. Bhanjee Keshavjee.
Sjt. Hansraj Kuverjee.
Sjt. Mordhar Jobarmal.
Sjt. Ugarchand Veerchand.
Sjt. Khimjee Shamjee.
Sjt. Bhagvandas Muljee.
Sjt. Kheraj Shamjee.
Sjt. Laljee Muljee.
Sjt. Anandjee Govindjee.
Sjt. Laljee Bharmal.
Sjt. Purushottam J. Bhatt.
Sjt. M. V. Balloli.
Sjt. Purushottam Muljee.
Sjt. Muljee Bharmal.
Sjt. Mansi Veeramjee.
Sjt. Shivjee Veljee.
Sjt. Ranchodlal Devram.
Sjt. Narayanjee Purushottam.
Sjt. Chathurbhuj Liladhar.
Sjt. Kalvdas Harjeevan.
Sjt. Ganptram Narottam Ravel.
Sjt. Harijimal Radhakishen.
Sjt. Ravjee Gangat.
Sjt. Shantidas Dharsey.
Sjt. Chandulall J. Vakharia.
Sjt. Veljee Narayanjee.
Sjt. Ravjee Dungersey.
Sjt. Nandlal Janmadas.

What Is Wrong With Bombay's Bar?

NEED FOR AN ENQUIRY

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is well that the public should know of the mysteries which surround the administration of justice through the Bar and solicitors in the High Court. But the members of the Bar would do well to confine personal issues within the walls of the Library. The issues which involve the traditions of the Bar are grave enough; in the immediate future we must make up our minds whether practice at the Bar is to remain a profession or only a method of hawking litigation round the Cotton Exchange. The dual system is the result of specialisation; it enables the Court to judge both sides of the case presented with facts collected by the solicitors and all the legal knowledge and advocacy of the Bar. The member of the Bar has no commercial interest in the litigation of his client. He is responsible only to his colleagues and to the Court. His advice is untrammelled by the thought of profits for his firm. He should not have to canvass for business and in the nature of the case the Bar should be a strong trade-union. Traditions of the Bar are not merely dignified ceremonials but are the result of experience of generations. This trade-union must possess scheme of training juniors, a stern eye on adventurers out for high profits, and a kindly way with the unfortunates.

We must keep apart the two questions: the dual system and the internal relations of the Bar. The things that can be urged against the financial leaders of the Bar should not be made to serve as arguments against the dual system. It is true that if the Bar cannot set its house in order it is better for the younger generation that the whole system should be scrapped; that is an extreme measure and much may perish of real value in that bonfire. The morale of men and justice itself would be ruined in the scramble among that astonishing legal product, purely home-made, known as Vakil or Advocate.

The main reason for the fall in litigation in the High Court is due not so much to its expense as to its delays. There are two libel actions pending for the last six years. Apart from the long vacations and leave rules of the judges the main reason for delay in the past was adjournment for convenience of senior counsel. You rarely saw, for many years, a senior counsel conduct a big case through. Short Causes, Motions, Chamber summonses and trumpery but highly lucrative work occupied him for 3 days out of 5. It is a desperate disease when litigants do not get the benefit of high talents for which they paid exorbitantly, when pleadings are drafted as long incoherent affidavits by juniors on a system of mass production. The remedy requires courage; the Bar must clean its Augean stables or be compelled to do so by the intervention of judges. The Bar Association must make a last effort to appoint a committee of inquiry to report on the present state of the profession and if the leaders do not co-operate, appeal to the Chief Justice who is an eminent member of the English Bar to intervene. It is a pity that a tactless manner ruined the effort of a former Chief Justice to enforce some of the traditions of the Bar. An appeal to Caesar may be avoided if it is possible to stir to action the best among the seniors, and happily they are still amongst us, the soul of honour, on behalf of the new generation. Most among them would die like Romans rather than part with dignity and appeal to trade union methods. Some among them are resigned to a state of transition after which, they sardonically observe, things will settle down to the moral and intellectual level of the rest of the community. I would beseech them to leave their pedestals which they rightly occupy. It should be a matter of deep shame to us that in the four institutions which in this city are now entirely controlled by Indians—the professions of law and medicine, the Municipality, the University,—there should be grave signs of decay and hopeless corruption.—Yours, etc.,

THE VANQUISHED.

"G" Ward And Khadi Clause

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with a great interest that I read the resentment expressed by the Poona Cantonment President, in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 14th instant, at my announcement of non-observance of Khadi clause in my ward (G-Ward), at the B.P.C.C. elections. In order to avoid any further misunderstanding—as I came to know that even our worthy All-India President, Sardar Patel had misunderstood my views—I hasten through the columns of your paper to clear my position.

As for myself I am a disciplinarian and a devoted followers of the Congress since the inauguration of the N.C.O. movement in 1920 when I sacrificed a promising career at its call. Since then I am a habitual wearer of khadi and a firm believer in what it implies. The step that I had to take now was not in a defiant attitude but to avoid a greater evil and thus save the Congress prestige.

I shall state a few facts to explain what I mean:—

1. In most of the Wards (and I, believe outside Bombay too) I know the Khadi restriction was defied with open eyes without publicly saying so. Only a few conscientious voters, that can be counted on your finger tips, abstained from voting due to the Khadi restriction. Most of the rest expressed it openly "Oh! there is the Khadi clause but we need not observe it." I believe, that whatever the Congress lays down must be strictly followed; if not, it is better to say openly to that effect. It is this kind of double game of "word loyalty and action—disloyalty" that has been ruining the prestige of the Congres, for a long time. It is these 'lip-followers' of Gandhiji and the Congress that have ruined the N.C.O. as well as the C. D. movements. I found that cut of the 4,000 voters in my ward, not more than 50 could vote, without any kind of fraud if it had been possible to enforce it; but if an effort would have been made to enforce it, there would have been free fights and ugly scenes and the elections would have to be abandoned, thus making the Congress a still greater laughing-stock

2. In "C" Ward where a feeble attempt was made to enforce the khadi clause, it is now a public secret that there was a room nearby, where people could exchange Khadi dress for a mill or foreign one. I myself was approached here by a man with a bold proposal to allow him to open a Khadi-dress stall at the polling booth, where voters could get a khadi dress by paying one anna just as university gowns are supplied at the time of the Convocation.

3. Sir, if I mean to go on in the strain of our U.P. Congressman, Mr. Kidwai, I can quote many examples of how eminent Congressmen have flouted the Congress mandate. To enforce discipline in Congress ranks is not to try to enforce impracticable rules but to do away with all that is impracticable and to enforce "strictly from the beginning" what is practicable, even one small thing at a time. (i.e., wearing of a khadi-cap only).

My Congress friends will be satisfied from the above that what I have done is done in good faith, to maintain the Congress prestige and to avoid frauds and corruption. If to express allegiance to Congress rules in words but openly to disobey them in action is discipline, I would be the first to break it. If there is a choice between non-observance of an impracticable rule and fraud or corruption, between truth and untruth, between real prestige and pseudo show of prestige, I would at once choose the former. I may be constitutionally wrong but I believe that the step that I have taken would enhance the Congress prestige by its appeal to truth and honesty, the basic principles of our present movement.—Yonrs, etc.

T. P. NARAVANE.
President,
"G" Ward Distt. Congress Com.
Dadar, Bombay.

The Khaddar Clause

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been discussed regarding the Khaddar clause. A few were in favour of it while a good many wanted to make a clean sweep of it, thinking that it would give rise to stark corruption and nepotism, which actually happened during the B. P. C. C. election at almost every ward. For this a heap of blame was thrown on the head of the President for not withdrawing the Khaddar clause; but nobody had patience to examine the unclean methods adopted by the voters themselves. Let me tell you plainly that almost all the voters had forgotten their responsibilities and duties. Were they not ashamed of coming in clothes other than the Khaddar to vote? Why did not they abstain from voting when they were not habitual Khaddar wearers? We are told that some of the candidates themselves were not habitual Khaddar wearers. In that case it was very disgraceful on their part to stand as candidates from any ward.

Every congress member must think twice before he whips off the very rules and regulations he himself has agreed to obey. Thus opines Mahatmaji. If so—are we not paving way for one more penance by the Saint for our sins of omission and commission? Beware please.—Yours, etc.,

KEKI KATKI.

Vinodini-Manubhai Marriage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much amused to read the interesting and self-contradictory open letter to Mrs Vinodini by her three well-educated (from the University point of view) sisters from Baroda published in to-day's issue of your paper. Because they denounce vehemently the cheap and vulgar abuse directed against the marriage, the readers ought to treat the cheap jibes hurled by them at the critics in the very next paragraph as intellectual phrases of a very high order. These three sisters have very warmly congratulated Vinodini on her boldness in obeying the call of her conscience but at the same time they do not seem to have made any enquiries about Manubhai's conscience and while they appreciate Vinodini's right to marry the man she loves so profoundly they seem to have no appreciation for the right of their other sister. Mrs. Manubhai, to be allowed to live peacefully with the man she has already married and loved. Vinodini says in her press interview that she had been on very intimate terms with Manubhai for the last six years and she further says that the relations of Mr. Manubhai with Mrs. Manubhai were not of a satisfactory character. But what I would like to ask is, whether these relations were strained before or after the entry of Vinodini on Manubhai's household stage. If before, will she produce any strong evidence in support of it and if after, I would like to ask her a straightforward question, whether she had any right, either moral or material, to trample down under foot the pleasant home of a less educated sister and to ruin her and her children for life?

Let me also ask my three Baroda sisters who on their own admission are not disgustingly intellectual bankrupts like me (being one of the critics) whether this is the way you educated girls, on whom the social reformers depend so much for the speedy uplift of our most illiterate and downtrodden sisters, are going to act in future, i.e., in breaking up the happy homes of your less educated sisters under the sweet garb of 'call of conscience, and true love' etc?

Let me assure you that in that case I shall be the first man to congratulate you most heartily at least for the sake of your brutal frankness and perfect honesty of purpose.

As regards the question of Manubhai's divorce with his first wife is concerned, I do not think it carries any importance as long as it is not proved that his relations with his first wife were really very unhappy even before Vinodini's entry into his house and the further deep intimacy that developed.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. TELANG,
B.Com., S.F. Int.A.C.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Congress Delegates And Development Chawls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it not an irony of fate that the exposer of "The Back Bay Bungle" should have an occasion to approach, in capacity as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress, the officials of the Government of Bombay for permission to build a temporary "Congress Nagar" on the reclamation grounds? But the decision of the authorities in not complying with the request of Mr. K. F. Nariman, can in no way be regarded as astounding.

The choice of the Reception Committee has now ultimately fallen on the Worli plot for erecting the Congress Pandal but their decision to house about 6,000 Congress delegates in 50 Development Chawls is simply shocking!

Did not some of the prominent members of the Reception Committee including Mr. Nariman, on more than one occasion describe these vary chawls as "dungeons" and "pigeon-holes"? Was not the "Lloyds Folly" rightly described as unfit for human habitation? Can the Committee afford to forget the severe criticism levelled against these cement chawls in the public meetings and on the floor of the Council Hall? But now the Committee have decided upon a copious move to rent these formidable ware-houses specially to accommodate thousands of Congress delegates. What a pity! However, the palatial quarters of the "Readymoney House" are to be placed at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi and I am on the horns of a dilemma to know, whether Gandhiji who always prefers to travel in the third class compartment would like to accept the offer of Reception Committee, in view of the uninviting, uncomfortable and insalubrious apartments provided for the delegates.

Of course, the Government, I think, would raise no objection to let their "Temporary Prisons" for the use of the Congress delegates.

The City of Bombay is reputed to possess scores of precious buildings with copious accommodation, known as "Halls" and "Baugs" which are owned by some private bodies or individuals and if the Reception Committee would care to approach the owners of these properties, I am confident, their request will not go unheeded. It is noteworthy to recall the magnanimity and generosity displayed by the citizens during the days of the "Civil Disobedience Movement" of 1930 when they not only allowed free use of their premises but even placed their private cars at the service of the Congress with much inconvenience to themselves.

Mr. Nariman deserves the unique honour of being the host of thousands of delegates coming over from all parts of India and it is upto him to see that his guests do not find themselves into the "pigeon-holes" of the Premier city in India.

I sincerely hope, that Mr. Nariman and the members of his Committee will be good enough to reconsider their decision and devote serious attention to this important question, lest the Congress delegates from out stations may find that with the divergence of trade from the Port of Bombay, its hospitality has also departed.

Yours, etc.,

V. NARAYEN

BARRAGE SCHEME AREA

Interpellations In Council Regarding Land Sales

During the question hour in the Bombay Council Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City) asked:—

Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) the programme of land sales from year to year showing the acres sold and the price realized as proposed in hte Sukkur Barrage Project of 1919-20 and sanctioned by the Legislative Council on 9th June 1923;

(b) the actuals realised every year till date in regard to the land sold and the price realized up to 1933-34;

(c) the future programme regarding the sales of land?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) The information is contained in the 1st statement attached to the Finance Department letter to the Government of India, No. 880-A, dated 19th February 1923, a copy of which will be found in the Council Library.

(b) and (c) Statements A and B furnishing the information required are placed on the Council table.

STATEMENT A.

Year	Area sold (fallow forfeited and Mohag, full rate, limited auctions, etc.)	Total sale price.	Realizations
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29	14,916	3,76,276	1,28,920
1929-30	26,126	4,80,709	3,11,852
1930-31	61,755	14,74,058	1,64,675
1931-32	1,02,676	66,67,965	6,37,069
1932-33	1,47,521	1,20,98,785	22,16,318
1933-34	1,26,043	1,10,23,647	26,59,525

STATEMENT B.

Year	Area to be sold (acres).	(Sale price (in lakhs of rupees).	Recoveries
1	2	3	4
1934-35	58 000	70.0	38.10
1935-36	52,000	70.0	46.86
1936-37	58,000	70.0	55.62
1937-38	58,000	70.0	64.38
1938-39	54,000	60.0	72.14
1939-40	50,000	50.0	78.65
1940-41	50,000	50.0	84.91
1941-42	50,000	50.0	91.17
1942-43	50,000	50.0	89.10
1943-44	50,000	50.0	82.85
1944-45	50,000	50.0	79.35
1945-46	50,000	50.0	77 85
1946-47	50,000	50.0	75.35
1947-48	50,000	50.0	72.85
1948-49	50,000	50.0	70.35
1949-50	50,000	50.0	69.10
1950-51	50,000	50.0	69.10
1951-52	.....	....	64 10
1952-53	.....	....	57.84
1953-54	.....	....	51.58
1954-55	.....	....	45.32
1955-56	.....	....	39.06
1956-57	.....	....	32.80
1957-58	.....	....	26.54
1958-59	.....	....	20.28
1959-60	.....	....	14.02
1960-61	.....	....	7.76

PREFERRED "BOOZE" TO SUM OF RS. 25.

Thief "Swills" Liquor And Is Caught

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

The following amusing story of a thief who broke into a liquor shop in search of cash and valuables and brought about his own undoing by choosing the liquor in preference, comes from a village in Patan Taluq in Aurangabad District.

It appears that he broke into a liquor shop on the night of August 10 last. From the disordered condition of the till, in which there was Rs. 25 in loose cash, the marauder had apparently acquainted himself with the likely booty. But obviously dissatisfied with the paucity of the amount, he selected six bottles of country liquor, and settling himself on the counter, did the fullest justice to their contents, with the inevitable result.

He had not yet slept off the effects of the "binge" when he was discovered by the proprietor of the shop the following morning, still in profound slumber.

The astounded owner rudely awakened his uninvited guest who glared at the "intruder" with somnolent eyes and angrily ordered him to the warmer regions.

Then slowly full consciousness of his predicament dawned on the man, and two policemen helpfully led him to the lock-up to ruminate on his misadventure.

The empty bottles were standing in serried formation on the counter.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDIO

(Continued from page 4).

turing Miss Zilloo, Dulari, Lalita, Avtar." Wadia Movietone's first mythological talkie is produced at their new Studios at Parel. It is not known why Mr. J.B.H. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Director and the moving spirit in the Studio has chosen mythology for the subject of his next production, but it appears he is so confident of his unfailing success that it justifies him the courage. From as much information as they could ungrudgingly give us, we are informed by the Executives in this Wonder Studio that perfection to the minutest details even in point of ancient architect, costumes of the Vedic Era, correctness of dialogues as well as faithful representation of the true spirit of the ancient mythological legend has been their first and foremost consideration.

Sangit Ratna Feroze Dastur is featured in the role of Batu Vaman. Supporting him are Master Mohammed, Jal Khambata, Miss Noor Jehan, Miss Jamna and Miss Gulshan.

RANJIT MOVIETONE:—"Toofan Mail," Ranjit's stunt-picture featuring Miss Madhuri and Mr. E. Billimoria will be screened at West-End on Friday, 24th August.

SAGAR MOVIETONE:—Mr. Sarvottam Badami has started "Verni Vasulat," by Mr. K. M. Munshi. Prof. Waqif is translating and writing songs. Jal Merchant and Sabita Devi lead the cast. It will nearly be completed by Diwali. Mr. Ramnik Desai is giving finishing touches to "Anokhi Mohabbat," written by Mr. Vajahat Mirza. Mr. Chatterji will soon start "Challenge," a breezy subject. "Lure of the City" directed by Mr. K.P. Ghose will shortly be released. "Dancing Girl" is well received in Super Cinema.

KUMARI PADMA SALIGRAM

Kumari Padma Shaligram is now featuring "Suvarna Mandir". Her acting and musical rendering were a pleasant surprise. She was really the outstanding figure of the picture.

HINDUSTHAN'S ONWARD MARCH.

NEW BUSINESS

1933-34

OVER

2½ CRORES.

NEW BUSINESS.

1929-30	Rs. 1,12,00,000
1930-31	Rs. 1,15,80,000
1931-32	Rs. 1,42,39,000
1932-33	Rs. 2,01,00,000
1933-34	Rs. 2,53,00,000

WE have pleasure to announce that HINDUSTHAN'S NEW BUSINESS for the year just closed is over

TWO Crores and Fifty Lacs.

BONUS.

ENDOWMENT per thousand per year ... ... Rs. 23

WHOLE LIFE per thousand per year ... ... Rs. 20

ASSETS Etc., as at 30th April 1933.

Policies in force exceed ... Rs. 7,07,69,000

Life Fund exceeds ... Rs. 1,33,29,000

Total Assets exceed Rs. 1,52,49,000

Surplus at last valuation exceeds ... Rs. 18,97,000

Figures for 1933-34 will be available shortly.

THIS IS THE LARGEST RECORD BUSINESS FOR A PURELY INDIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTION ENTIRELY MANAGED BY **INDIANS.**

HINDUSTHAN has successfully kept second largest position of any INDIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTION for the last 5 years. We thank sincerely our patrons and the general public for the tremendous support they have given us and we have reasons to believe that every patriotic Indian will give greater support to this great National Institution, so dear to Deshabandhu Das.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. : : (Calcutta)

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Bombay Branch: HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

S. C. MAJUMDAR Manager.

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

N. R. SARKAR General Manager.

Beware Of This Propaganda

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

(BY S. K. PATIL.)

So much propaganda in the name of Congress elections is being carried on in interested circles and especially in some of the local newspapers that, I am afraid, an impression is likely to be created in the public mind, which may prejudicially affect, even the the most urgent and essential activities of the Congress. It is impossible to believe all what appears in the press in this connection. All this propaganda has, unfortunately, culminated in the extreme form of penance which my friend Mr. Abdul Rahman Kasam Mitha has imposed upon himself. This and similar propaganda in other parts of the country, has distressed Gandhiji while yet he has not even partially recovered from the effects of his last fast.

All this is painful in the extreme to all genuine followers of the Congress. So far as the local Congress affairs are concerned, I can speak on the strength of the records at my disposal that more complaints about elections are made in the Press than to our office. Even the most trivial grievances, which can easily be remedied by constitutional process, are aired in the Press and later on these are used by interested people as the basis of their propaganda against the Congress. Why all this race to expose the Congress? Even before the voters of the Congress were asked to go to the poll, many of us had foreseen what was going to happen and what was, in all conscience, unavoidable. I had made an earnest appeal to all candidates to compose their differences and have agreed and uncontested elections, which alone could have saved us from the consequences that followed. Selfish interests got the upper hand and constitution provided no other remedy than going to the ballot box. Most of us had expected that voters would rectify the mistakes which candidates had committed but alas: that was not also going to be. In five wards out of seven elections took place excluding "A" Ward where they had agreed election and "E" Ward where polling had to be stopped owing to constitutional irregularities.

EXAGGERATED COMPLAINTS.

The complaints of irregularities that have appeared in the Press are exaggerated and, in many cases, distorted beyond all proportion. It may be that in certain places irregularities did occur. These are common to all elections and are provided against by ordinary constitutional safeguards. Under the B.P.C.C. constitution the injured party can approach the Council of the B.P.C.C. and seek redress of his grievances. The Council considers all these complaints, hears the complainants, if need be, and gives its decision either through the medium of an Election Board or by itself. Th's settles the question so far as constitutional procedure is concerned. Then there is the whole B.P.C.C. if an appeal is to be preferred against the Council's decision and the final authority, if its intervention is to be invoked, is the Working Committee of the Congress for all Congress matters. When all these remedies are open to the injured party, I am at a loss to know why Congressmen should be tempted to carry on press propaganda.

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.

What after all has happened in the recent Congress elections in this city? We have on record not more than a dozen complaints for all the five wards that held elections, and excepting two of these which challenge the validity of an election in one ward, all others are of a minor character. All these will be duly considered by the Council of the B.P.C.C. and irregularities—if any are proved—will be promptly set right according to the provisions of the constitution. When the issue is so straight and simple, why should Congressmen allow themselves to be led in the trap? If some of the malpractices indulged in by candidates and their agents to swell the enrolment figures are to be believed, it is open to us to say that all those who enrolled themselves as members are not Congressmen. The mere payment of four annas and signing the creed form does not make a member a genuine Congressman. I am certain that no genuine Congressman having the prestige and interest of the institution at heart, would ever give himself to any demoralising practices. I am prepared to believe that a good deal of undesirable element has entered our ranks, taking advantage of the imperfections of our constitution. We must purge the Congress of this element but the way to do it is not certainly the mud-slinging that is going on.

APPEAL TO MR. MEHTA.

Some persons have gone to the length of sending lengthy communications on their grievances to Sardar Vallabhbhai and even to Gandhiji, knowing fully well that Sardar is on the sick bed and Gandhiji is in a delicate condition of health. Why at once rush to these busiest of our leaders when the remedy lies at hand? What can these leaders do except being distressed by the reported happenings? Some how or other, I have a feeling that we are playing into our enemies' hands. We are unwittingly walking into traps which we must avoid. Every one who knows our friend Mr. Abdul Rahman Kasam Mitha intimately, will be genuinely sorry for the extreme step he has chosen to take. His sincerity is transparent. None can deny that he is actuated by the best of motives. But may I, in all humility, ask him who is it he wants to reform, by his penance? If it is Congressmen, I can assure him that no Congressman worth the name can make himself responsible for the demoralising practices Mr. Mitha complains of. If it is the element that has surreptitiously entered into our midst and is exploiting our good name, then any amount of penance from whomsoever it may proceed, is not going to reform this element since it is not composed of real Congressmen. In either case, the penance undertaken by Mr. Mitha is not commensurate with the results that he expects. I hope Mr. Mitha has not taken his important decision merely on the basis of newspaper reports. I would have convinced him, had he chosen to get the facts from official records, that all this propaganda is uncalled-for and most of it unfounded. On bended knees, I would beg of him to desist from an extreme step.

Sir A. P. Patro Appeals To Leaders To "Restrain Themselves"

Rejection Of W. P. A Great Political Blunder, He Says

MADRAS, August 17.

"If you reject the White Paper, what is then in the Assembly to fight for? Therefore, I earnestly appeal to all to realise that the idea of rejection of the White Paper should be abandoned, as it will be a great political blunder. I do not plead for the bureaucratic Government of India, but I appeal to my countrymen to restrain themselves at present and to deprive the Diehards in Engand of the opportunity to destroy the results of the White Paper, as the White Paper scheme can be improved upon by united action", declared Sir A. P. Patro in the course of his inaugural address to the Madras Debating Society, at the Anderson Hall, this evening.

PRACTICAL INTEREST

The theme of Sir A. P. Patro's address was "Parliamentary Democracy, and he began by saying that it would be of practical interest to understand the conditions of political progress of countries which had worked representative institutions. He traced the evolution of Parliamentary Government in France and England through the different phases of political and economic struggles and observed that the methods and conditions obtained in those countries pointed to India in a different direction.

CAPITAL OFFENCE

Continuing, Sir A. P. Patro said "Peaceful revolution of non-violent revolution had its chance and may yet be attempted but in the opinion of many that it was a dismal failure. Mr. Bernard Shaw is reported to have told in characteristic humour to the Press men at Bombay (In January last) that when you have a Government of your own your first duty should be to make public speaking a capital offence. Indians have tremendous power of speaking a capital. It is perfectly awful. The English are bad enough once they got on their legs but I have heard it said that you have only to touch a Hindu and he will give you seventeen volumes of Herbert Spencer. Mr. Shaw is not an admirer of that kind of brain power. He said further England has got on well without the kind of brain power at all.

PLATFORM ORATORY

"Speeches on platforms talk of Parliamentary Board and Constituent Assembly. They may be election stunts but serious public man or student of comparative politic would accept them at the face value. The fundamental conception of Paliamentary Government is to accept the constituencies as it is and work within it and this will be in opposition to the proposal to rejection of White Paper. If you reject the White Paper now the country had rejected the Nehru Report before every conference convened to arrive at an agreement among the various communities and minorities failed to arrive at at any solution of the problem affecting them what is the political agency which will convene the constitution if any for the whole of British India and States would be defined.

GREATER DANGER

The time has come when every person of responsibility should speak out his mind and clear the grounds. Vague and indefinite generalisation are a greater danger in politics than in other matter. If you reject the White Paper what is then in the Assembly to fight for? I earnestly appeal to all to realise that in the circumstances of the country, the idea of rejection of White Paper should be abandoned as it would be a great political blunder.

"Gandhiji has declared that the candidates returned to the Assembly will work the constitution and will endeavour to improve on the same, they would not stage walk in and walk out."

VALIANT FIGHTER

Sir A. P. Patro advised that they might wait for the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy who has from all accounts valiantly and vigorously fought for Indians rights and stood firm against any radical changes in the White Paper. He is a great Statesman and a friend of India. Sir Patro would not plead for the Bureaucratic Government of India, but appeal to his people to restrain themselves at present and to deprive the Diehards in Engand of the opportunity to destroy the results of White Paper, as it could be improved upon by United Action. —United Press.

FOR INDIAN CINE-GOERS.....

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Await..... Gala Opening

Bombay will notice the great and glorious era rising in the present show manship after few days.

You will enjoy the best of comforts and facilities that no Indian picture house has ever offered.

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RANJIT'S **NAUGHTY MAID**

Featuring GLORIOUS & GLAMOROUS **GOHAR**

ART THAT WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEART, PLEASE YOUR EYES AND DELIGHT YOUR EARS.

IN

SUVARNA MANDIR

Featuring

HIRABAI BARODEKAR

PADMA SHALIGRAM, JYOTSNA BHOLE,
KESAR WADKAR
GANPATRAO BODAS, DINKAR (KAMANNA)
BABURAO MANERIKAR

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Sulochana

The Star supreme of the Indian Filmdom in a fast moving old Persian Romance

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With
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER

IMPERIAL CINEMA

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A MARVELLOUS FEAST FOR EARS AND EYES

"Bombay Calling..... Now Miss

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HERE SHE IS IN THE

THE QUEEN OF MUSIC WILL SING YOU A SWEET GAZAL

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

Dancing Girl

Supported by: SWARUPRANI, YAKOOB, MEHBOOB, PESI PATEL

A Gem From Sagar Directed by: RAMNIK DESAI

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SUPER TALKIES

CHARNI ROAD.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45. Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30

NAZI DRIVE AGAINST COLOURED RACES

Anti-Indian Legislation On The Anvil

INDIAN PROPAGANDISTS OF NORDIC RAJ EXPOSED

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

Dr. P. D. Katyar, secretary of the "Federation of Indian Students Abroad" writes:—

At a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad held in Vienna on 18th July I was authorised to issue a statement to the Indian press giving an account of the disabilities which Indian students may have to suffer in the event of their coming to Germany.

The Council further resolved to request Sriyut Subhas Chandra Bose the President of the Convention of Indian Students Abroad to send a further detailed letter to the Indian Press in the light of his personal experiences.

Reports have reached the Federation from various sources that ever since the National Socialists came into power, there has been a deterioration of the status and position of Indians in general, and of Indian students in particular in Germany. After analysing the various reports, we find that the following factors account for the unfortunate change.

I. Though the race propaganda in Germany had an anti-Jew origin it has tended to develop into a propaganda not only against the Jews, but also against the Negroes and coloured peoples. There have been cases in different parts of Germany where Indians have been addressed and treated not as Aryans, but as Negroes.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION

II. The Ministry of Justice has prepared a draft legislation to prevent close association between Germans on the one side and Jews, Negroes and coloured peoples on the other. An official protest has been made by the Japanese Government and a non-official protest has been made by Indians. Nevertheless, the draft legislation is still under consideration.

III. Systematic teaching is going on in all educational and other institutions of the country to inculcate among German people the idea that the white races in general and the Nordic race in particular to which the Germans claim to belong, are superior to all the other races in this world.

BAN ON PRO-INDIAN ARTICLES.

IV. Owing to political reasons, the German authorities are careful not to do anything which may cause slightest displeasure to the British Government. For this reason, pro-Indiann articles are nowadays not published in the German Press. Formerly such pro-Indian articles used to be frequently published.

V. While pro-Indian articles have been practically banned, anti-Indian articles sometimes reminiscent of Miss Mayo's propaganda continued to be published. For instance, towards the end of last year, a German journalist who had been to India wrote in a prominent German-Nazi-paper of Munich that last year in India she had seen widows been burned and dead bodies lying uncared-for in the streets of Bombay.

VI. So far as Indian students are concerned, it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to enter factories for practical training. Many Indian students who are now in Germany are trying to secure facilities in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Switzerland.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

VII. Cases have even happened in the course of student excursions to factories, when Indian students have not been permitted to enter, while German students in the same party have been allowed. Representations were made to the German Authorities by the Hindusthan Club of Munich and the Indian Students Association of Berlin and by Sriyut Subhas Chandra Bose, when he was twice in Germany, but so far no redress has been forthcoming.

VIII. The attitude of the German people as a whole has been friendly towards Indians but it is apprehended that if the present state of things continues, their attitude will soon change for the worse. It is desirable that students intending to visit Germany should know exactly how the things are there.

I feel constrained to write in this connection that Indians residing in Germany are persuaded from time to time from selfish motives to write to the Indian Press that everything is alright in Germany, so far as Indian students are concerned. There are also agents of National Socialists in India, both Indians and Germans, who carry on a similar propaganda, but the Indian Press should scrutinise carefully every letter or statement sent to the Indian Press in support of the Nationalist Socialists.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY

BUT PREPARED TO GIVE CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATES ON SPECIFIC TERMS

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS

MORADABAD, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind which had been holding its sittings since the 10th August in Moradabad, concluded its sittings.

Amongst those who participated in the deliberations were Maulanas Mufti Kifayat Ullah (President), Ahmad Saeed, Secretary (Delhi), Hussain Ahmad (Deoband), Sajjad (Bihar), Naeem (Punjab), Abdul Haleem (Lucknow), Mubarak Hussain (Meerut) Hifzul Rahman (Seohara), Bashir Ahmad (Meerut), Abdus Samad (Monghyr), and Noor Uddin (Bihar).

The session was regarded in Jamiat circles as a momentous one inasmuch as it had to consider many urgent political problems.

Amongst the resolutions passed by the Working Committee were the following.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind reiterates its faith in its resolution No. 2, passed at Nagina on the 19th April 1934, to the effect that the entry into the present legislatures is, in the opinion of the Jamiat, a method which is neither of any use nor one worthy of any reliance in attaining the freedom for the Motherland and it places on record its sense of appreciation of the activities of those patriots, who sincerely believe that Council Entry is a useful means of opposing the repressive and destructive policy of the Government from the injurious effects of political and religious measures, likely to be passed by the legislatures.

JAMIAT'S POSITION.

The Committee, however, in response to the wishes of those bodies who consider the Council entry as a useful item of their programme, declares in clear terms that the Jamiat, in view of its past traditions, can support individual candidates of any body only in case that such a body incorporates the following principles in its election manifesto.

(i) To reject the White Paper excluding only the portion relating to the Communal Award.

(ii) To get the present repressive measures repealed, to oppose all such future Bills and legislative measures as are likely to be adopted by the Government for crushing the movement for the freedom of India or jeopardising the economic or political advancement of the Nation as a whole, and to condemn the repressive policy of the Government.

(iii) To strive for an early settlement of the Communal question by a mutual agreement which may be better than the Communal Award.

(iv) To follow the lead given by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-in-Hind, Delhi, in all legislative matters connected with religious, to represent the viewpoint of the Jamiat in all such questions, to move such religious bills in the legislatures as may be considered necessary by the Jamiat, and to strive for their passage and to accept the decision of the Jamiat as binding in all matters, where there may be differences of opinion regarding any measures being religious or otherwise.

WORKING COMMITTEE CONGRATULATED.

Another resolution which was passed ran as follows:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat congsatulates the Working Committee of the Congress on the bold step, which it has taken to safeguard its position of impartiality on the Communal question, by passing its famous resolution of Bombay in the spirit of the solemn pledge given by the Annual Session of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

This Committee appeals to the Mussalmans of India to discharge their duty towards the country and the nation by joining the Congress for safeguarding their political and religious rights."

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF
So Also Does Mythology.

SEE.....
The Mighty Procession of King-BALI descending from the Heavens on the Plains of the Earth in
VAMAN AVTAR or DANI SAMRAT
("BALI": Master Mohammed)

SEE.....
The Powerful Raj Guru SHUKRACHARYA who shook in every limb at the appearance of a young Brahmin Boy in
VAMAN AVTAR or DANI SAMRAT
("SHUKRACHARYA": Jal Khambata)

SEE.....
The Lord Vishnu in the guise of the young Brahmin Boy VAMAN outwitting the best calculating brains and freeing Trilok from the terrific reign of the Ashuras in
VAMAN AVTAR or DANI SAMRAT
("VAMAN": Master Firoze Dastur.)

SEE.....
The great INDRANI in deep discussion with the young Brahmin Boy Vaman before he discloses his identity in
VAMAN AVTAR or DANI SAMRAT
("INDRANI": Miss Jamna)

SEE.....
The fairy-like and beautiful JAYANTI in her most majestic gait, trying to allure the Raj Guru with her charms, and her "Gandharva-Vivah" with him in
VAMAN AVTAR or DANI SAMRAT
("JAYANTI": Miss Noor Jehan.)

BETTER SEEN ON THE SCREEN THAN READ IN THE PAPERS!

Its A WADIA MOVIETONE Super-Jewel Production.
Direction:— J. B. H. WADIA
Story, Dialogues & Songs:— JOSEPH DAVID
Photography:— VASANT JAGTAP
It is All Coming Shortly at SUPER TALKIES

The Story of Unshaken Faith

AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S Maiden Musical Success

AMBARISH

directed by: GUNJAL

Featuring Master BHAGWANDAS, Mrs. KAMALABAI BARODEKAR, Miss GULAB, BANDOPANT SOHONI, NO REN BABU, PATEL

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Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

Thana Meeting Censures President

Sequel To Refusal Of Use Of Municipal Vegetable Market For Public Meeting On Sen-Gupta Day

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 16.

As previously announced a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th of August last in the premises of the Lohana Mahajan Wadi (old post office) under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee to pass a vote of censure on the Municipal President Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, nominated member and Government Pleader, Thana, in the matter of his refusal to allow the use of the Municipal Vegetable Market for holding a public meeting of the Thana citizens to pay homage to the memory of the late Deshapriya Barrister Mr. Sen Gupta on the occasion of the celebration of his first anniversary day.

Mr D. M. Damle, president of the S. T. C. C. occupied the chair.

Mr. G. L. Joshi placed before the audience the following resolution condemning the action of the Municipal President and in support delivered his speech in Hindi.

Censure Resolution.

"This meeting of the Thana citizens places on record its emphatic protest against the retrograde policy adopted by the Municipal President and the Chief Officer for some time past in refusing on one pretext or another the use of the Municipal Vegetable Market for the purpose of holding in it meetings of the citizens and thereby depriving them of their right, so long enjoyed by them in the past without hindrance of any sort.

"Similarly this meeting places on record its severe condemnation of the refusal of the request of the District Congress organiser, Mr. Nana-Saheb Damle, by the president to allow the holding of the public meeting in the above market in honour of the late Deshpriya Sen Gupta on the occasion of his anniversary day on the improper ground that the meeting was not of a civic nature as well as of his ruling out of order of the resolution of vote of censure on the president moved by Councillor Mr. B. G. Pandit at the last ordinary general meeting of the Municipal body thus stifling the public opinion.

"This meeting, therefore, requests all the Municipal Councillors to hammer out the solution of this question by persistent efforts so that in future the right of the citizens to hold in the above market all public meetings proposed to be conveyed by any institution for all just and lawful purposes.

Mr. Ranadive then placed before the meeting his draft of the Resolution which he proposed to submit for deliberations before the Municipal General Board which was placed by the Chair for acceptance by the audience and was carried unanimously. It runs thus:—

"That this ordinary general meeting of the Thana Councillors requests the President to direct the Chief Officer that the premises of the vegetable market should be placed at the disposal of the citizens of Thana whenever they would be required by them for holding of any political meeting or any other public functions which are not repugnant to law or public morals."

The chairman was authorised to forward the three resolutions to the party concerned. The meeting terminated very late after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Buried Alive While Digging Well

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

Three were killed and one was seriously injured while digging a well in a village in Thar Parkar District.

It appears that as the workmen were busy digging the well 25 feet below the ground level a mound of sand suddenly fell over them.

They were all buried alive, excepting one who was saved with great difficulty and removed to the hospital.—A. P.

ORDER ON OWNER OF MASSAGE INSTITUTE

To Vacate Premises In Two Months

In the Small Causes Court before Mr. U. G. Deshpande on Thursday Bai Jamnabai widow of Manji Keshavji filed a suit against Mami Pataram 'alias' Maggie Saldanha to reject the latter who, is conducting a massage institute in Room No. 27 Jamna Building Carnac Road.

For the plaintiff it was contended that the defendant was conducting the Bath or Massage in the premises which was considered very objectionable by the rest of the tenants who made complaints to the landlord. Besides on the first floor of the Building there were Advocates who might consider the defendant's business as objectionable.

For the Defendant it was contended that the ejectment proceedings were taken maliciously although. Defendant was most regular in the matter of the payment of rent. Besides nothing was ever proved against the Defendant who was a married woman. Even a police case ended very favourably for her. She had been on the premises for the last five years and that it was too late now in the day to contend that Defendant was carrying on an objectionabe trade. Besides Defendant was subjected to a lot of harassment at the hands of the plaintiffs' men on account of which she even went to the Police station of Princess Street and lodge complaint. "It is all very well for the plaintiff's counsel to speak of Advocates," continued Mr Acharya for the Defendant but it will be seen that there is not a Single Advocate who wrote to the plaintiff complaining of the Defendant.

His Honour granted the Defendant time up to the end of October 1934 to vacate ordering the costs to be paid by two equal monthly instalments.

Mr. Champaklal G. Mody appeared for the Plaintiff and Mr Narsinha Acharya appeared for the Defendant.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 58,65,072-1-10.

ATTEMPT TO ADMINISTER POWDERED GLASS TO HUSBAND

Woman Gets Six Months' Hard Labour

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 16

The trial of a Hindu woman, who was charged by her husband with having attempted to administer powdered glass with intent to cause him hurt, concluded, yesterday before Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury.

Somi (20), the accused woman, was committed to sessions by Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana on a charge under section 328 read with 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution story was that on April 22 last Somi mixed powdered glass, greenish and reddish in colour, probably of bangles, in the plate of rice gruel, prepared by her mother-in-law Dundya Baloo, the accused's husband, while sipping the gruel, felt under his teeth that it contained foreign matter in the form of hard particles. The complainant called other persons to see what the gruel contained.

The examination of the plate and the pot, in which the gruel was cooked, revealed that the latter was free from any foreign matter, while the former only contained hard particles. Finding that his wife had disappeared, the husband suspected foul play and therefore reported the matter to the police, who attached the gruel plate with its contents. According to the medical officer, the glass powder was a mechanical irritant, highly harmful to man's health.

She was traced the next day at Mandvi and was put under arrest.

PROSECUTION STORY

According to the prosecution, there were frequent quarrels between husband and wife. The complainant, who suspected her fidelity, had often chastised her for misbehaviour. The accused had complained to a woman friend the day previous to the alleged offence that she was ill-treated by her husband and that she intended to commit suicide.

The accused woman, denying the charge brought against her, stated that she had mixed powdered glass in the rice gruel, which she wanted to take herself to bring fever (in the committing magistrate's court she said to kill her, but changed the story in the Sessions Court) but the complainant took it, when she had gone out to look after her crying child. She fled in fright of being beaten by her husband.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, but recommended for mercy in view of the young age of the accused.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, accepting the Jury's verdict, convicted the accused on a charge of having attempted to administer powdered glass to her husband with intent to cause him hurt, and sentenced her to six months' hard labour.

Mr. D. J. Raje, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

RESIST COMMUNALISM

Support Parliamentary Board, Says Mrs. Uma Nehru

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

In a statement to the Press Mrs. Uma Nehru says:—

"I have read all the statements issued by Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai regarding the coming elections and the Congress Parliamentary Board. Whilst, I have absolutely no faith in the Legislatures and am a firm believer in the constructive programme of the Congress, I feel that in view of the great controversy developing on the communal lines, it is the duty of every true Nationalist in Congress to fight in the name of nationalism against all those parties cropping up—whose aim is undoubtedly communal. Therefore, I do believe that the Congress Parliamentary Board must be helped. Possible success or failure should not affect us—our only duty is to resist with all our might this canker of communalism that is poisoning our public life.

"As for the acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award, my position is one with the Working Committee. I have frankly not been able to understand how the Communal Award is going to be either "accepted" or "rejected." It is a reality, which has to be faced in the absence of an agreed settlement between the parties. I concede that the position of the Working Committee might have been strong on the side of Nationalism, but under the circumstances, I also feel there was no other alternative.—A. P.

A New York message states:—The report that the International Conference is likely to be called to conclude the Monetary Pact is entirely speculative and is without any present basis.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA

Pondicherry's Civic Address To H. E. Mr. Solomiac

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 16.

A rousing reception was accorded to His Excellency Mr. Solomiac, the new Governor of French India after his landing this morning.

His Excellency Mr. Georges Bourret, the acting Governor received His Excellency Mr. Solomiac at the Government House and the presented him with an address of welcome. The local Municipality also accorded him a civic address.

Replying His Excellency Mr. Solomiac remarked that he was very much impressed with the splendid reception.

To-day was declared as a Government holiday.—United Press.

Concert In Aid Of Peasantry

Under the auspices of Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a variety concert has been arranged in aid of the suffering peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak and will be staged and performed in the Royal Opera House on Friday (31st August) at 6 p.m. The tickets for the same can be had at the following places:—(1) 366, Vanguard Studio, near Thakurdwar Post Office, Girgaum, (2) Yogesh Printery, 80, Tamarind Lane, Fort, (3) from the presidents and secretaries of the local Congress Committees of the Suburban District.

The net profit of the concert will be sent to Gujarat and Karnatak to help the distressed and farmers of these places.

There will be various shows including artistic and impressive garba dances, in which educated and cultured ladies and gentlemen will take part.

Protest Meeting At Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, August 16.

A protest meeting against the action of the Thana Municipal President, in refusing the use of the vegetable market for holding the anniversary function of the late Mr. J.M. Sen-Gupta on July 22 last, was held last night at Thana.

JODHPUR MAHARAJAH'S LUXURY PALACE

Cooling Plant Alone To Cost £35,000

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Mr. George Goldstraw, a young Salford architect, of Cholmandley Road, Pendleton, who is representing his firm in supervising the building of a palace for the Maharajah of Jodhpur near the city of Jodhpur, is now back home on holiday midway in the task, which began five years ago. Only one other white man, a Scotsman, is engaged on the work.

The palace, which is being built at enormous cost, will have a European system of drainage and sanitation, and is the only one in India to be equipped with a cooling plant, which alone costs £35,000.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS SESSION

The Recruiting Officer, 'B' Ward (Mandvi) writes:—

Those who wish to serve ensuing Congress Session as volunteers should fill in the forms at the 'B' Ward Congress Committee's Office on or before the 19th instant at 6 p.m. All volunteers should be prepared to undergo training. A training class will soon be started in this Ward for the purpose. The hours of training will be fixed to suit the convenience.

Mohanlal Bansilal was arrested by the Agripada Police on Thursday, on a charge of trying to pass off counterfeit rupees to one Raghunath Sakharam, a shop-keeper at Arthur Road. Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate before whom the suspect was placed remanded him to police custody till August 31.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper, remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

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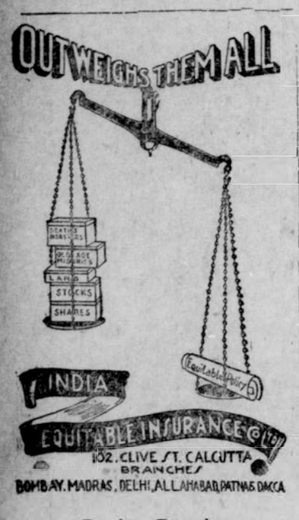

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Crime Decreases In Bombay Presidency

But Suburban District Manages To Retain Worst Criminal Record

"An outstanding feature of the year was the collapse of the civil Disobedience movement whi had given so much trouble during the previous years," observes the Inspector-General of Police in the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933.

The total number of cases registered in connection with the movement, and the persons arrested during the year were 661 and 1,449 respectively against 4,361 and 3,379 in 1932. The imposition of additional Police in the Ankola and Kumta talukas of the Kanara District at the cost of the inhabitants, says the Report, proved an effective measure for the restoration of order in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress. The practical cessation of the Movement enabled the Police to devote more of their time to their normal duty of prevention and detection of crime, which duty had been seriously interfered with while their energies continued to be dissipated in combating the activities of the civil disobedience campaign.

Decrease In Crime.

In regard to crime, the year was marked by a material decrease under all the important heads, namely, (1) Reported, (2) Serious and (3) True crime disposed of. A very satisfactory feature is the large drop in dacoities and burglaries.

Greater use was made of section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, and greater activity was displayed by the Police in making use of the security sections; the number of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose by 110 during the year. There was also a marked increase in non-cognizable crime.

In regard to the general work and conduct of the Police during the year, I have nothing but praise for the manner in which officers and men have carried out their duties, and contributed to the satisfactory results of the year. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained together with a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty."

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 138,577 as against 130,704 in 1932—a net increase of 7,873 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police 'suo motu' during the year was 27,111, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,267 giving a total of 37,378 as against a total of 41,682 in 1932—a decrease of 4,304 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 101,199 as against 89,022 in 1932—an increase of 12,177 cases.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police decreased from 31,098 in 1932 to 27,111 in the year under report and direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates from 10,584 in 1932 to 10,267 in 1933.

Non-cognizable complaints rose from 89,022 in 1932 to 101,199 in the year under report.

Continuous Fall Since 1929.

Discussing the variations in detail the Inspector General of Police points out that cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report was 18,649 against 20,075 in the preceding year and the reported seious crime was 13,213 as against 14,075 in 1932. Murders numbered 356; attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 154; dacoities, 157; robberies, 517; House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc., 4,800; thefts (including cattle thefts, 6,933; and receiving stolen property, 296.

These figures show a decrease of 862 cases when compared with the figures for 1932, and there has been a continuous fall during the last four years since 1929, in which year the total number of reported serious crime rose to 15,404 cases.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together, shows a small decrease of 23 cases and calls for no comment, as many of the offences of murder are prompted by momentary or sudden impulses and the Police can do little or nothing to prevent them.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) showed an appreciable decrease of 95 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Kaira, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar.

Worst District!

Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3.90 per 1,000 of population and Ratnagiri the least criminal district with an incidence of .28.

Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year the cases for disposal were 31,558 against 35,854 last year.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,498 against 5,299 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 14.25 against 14.80. Of the 4,498 excluded cases 678 were classed as maliciously false.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 3,994 as against 4,114.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed during the year worked out to 23,002 cases against 26,385 in 1932—a decrease of 3,383 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,201 as against 7,059 in 1932—a decrease of 858 cases.

Out of 15,920 cases decided by trial 15,032 ended in conviction as against 17,607 out of 18,535 cases tried in 1932. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94.42 as against 94.99 in the year before under all classes and 90.42 against 90.70 under the Indian Penal Code.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police 'suo motu' was 29,699 as compared with 37,878 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 35,939 as against 44,977 in 1932. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 823. Of the 35,939 persons for disposal 28,613 were tried during the year of whom 21,415 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74.84 of the total tried against 74.46 in 1932.

Cost Less.

The cost of the Police including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment for the financial year 1933-34 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 98,40,421 as against Rs. 1,00,71,899 in 1932-33—a net decrease of Rs. 2,31,478.

In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4.59 square miles, 2.33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1.46 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4.28 square miles, 2.29 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1.68 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1.54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1933. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force which was 771 officers and 17,395 men...

DISSENSIONS MUST GO

They Disfigure Public Life And Lead To Mutual Recriminations, Says Asaf Ali

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The joint manifesto of the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League emanating from Simla contrasts significantly with the statement of the President of Muslim Unity Board representing a great majority of various Muslim organisations including many members of the conference and League, and the last resolution of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

GRUDGING APPRECIATION

While the former concedes to the Congress, a grudging appreciation of its frank resolution of the general Muslim attitude towards the Award, the latter offer unstinted congratulations to the Congress its wise policy of neutrality which keeps the door of negotiations open.

"The Jamiat-ul-Ulema has also called upon the Mussalmans to join the Congress 'for safeguarding their best interests", and helping the National cause. All this is a clear vindication of the Congress policy. Those who view all approaches to an understanding among the different communities of India as alarming would naturally discover and over-emphasise points of difference. But wiser counsels should prevail and the ultimate solution the ultimate interests even of the should be found.

SIMLA MANIFESTO

"Despite the Simla manifesto, which stresses "safeguard separate electorates, and the share of Muslims in services, Muslim community cannot be separated from National interests, and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Unity Board have recognised and duly emphasised this. Those who seek short cuts only postpone it by closing their eyes to the facts. Practical solution generally requires a considerable modification of theories. The Congress has taken its decision by facing facts, and has not allowed unexceptionable theories to override the exigencies of the situation.

RIGHT OF MASSES.

"It has realised and publicly declared that only an agreement without outside intervention can solve the problem and now it is for contending parties to reach the agreement without. As a believer in the power and the right of the masses if properly organised to solve the tangle, I cannot help feeling that for the organisation of mass opinion to be effectual, many a pre-conceived theory has to be cast to the winds at this stage. The problems of today have to be solved to-day and not postponed to an uncertain future which to bring in the millennium.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"The Constituent Assembly proposed by the Working Committee is as constructive and practical a proposition as any which circumstances will permit. But we cannot overlook the fact that even that proposal pre-supposes an agreed demand, which cannot be achieved if Congressmen themselves continue to hold divergent opinions.

WORSE RESULTS

"The sooner these misunderstandings are removed the better; for every critical juncture finds us engaged in subtle debate and hair-splitting controversies over theories" which relate to some stage beyond the present, and when the opportunity is missed mutual recriminations disfigure our public life, and lead to worse results." —United Press

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Kurla Municipality Wins Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, August 16.

Mr. B.K. Dalvi, the Assistant Judge of Thana, allowed this afternoon an appeal preferred by the Kurla Municipality for the refund of Rs. 3,000, the amount which was paid to Mr. D.K. Phadke for purchasing a fire-engine at a cost of Rs. 6,000, and reversed the order of Mr. R. G. Shirali, 1st Class Sub-Judge, at Thana, who decreed only a sum of Rs. 400, in favour of the plaintiff Municipality, after deducting Rs. 2,600, the amount of loss suffered by the defendant on account of the Municipality's alleged breach of contract. The Assistant Judge ordered the defendant to bear the plaintiff's costs throughout.

The Sub-Judge found that the Municipality committed the breach by not paying the balance. He held that the defendant was not entitled to forfeit the amount paid, as it was not a deposit. Defendant had to suffer the loss of Rs. 2,600 on account of the breach. The Judge allowed the plaintiff's claim for refund minus the loss suffered by the defendant.

The Assistant Judge, in reversing the Lower Court's order, observed that the defendant was not entitled to any damages, even if it be held that it was the Municipality and not the defendant that was responsible for the breach.

Mr. B.H. Shringarpure appeared for the appellant Municipality, while Mr. M. V. Hegde for the respondent.

The Government of India have now decided that Jodhpur, being the premier State in Rajputana, should have its own Residency, and Col. Wightwick, formerly Political Agent at Deoli who had arrived there on Monday last has taken over charge of the Jodhpur Residency.

SUICIDE TO AVOID MONEY-LENDERS

Young Man Ends Life Under Train At Chinchpokli

The story of how a young man of 28 committed suicide by falling across the railway lines at Chinchpokli yesterday afternoon, in order to escape from the clutches of money lenders was narrated on Friday morning before the Coroner of Bombay at the inquest held on the body of Sitaram Maruthi Tupe.

From the evidence it transpires that the deceased left a letter in which he stated that he was committing suicid as he was unable to pay Rs. 160 to four money lenders.

The young man was employed for the last one month in a grocer's shop at a salary of Rs. 22 and was looking very morose and depressed for the last few days before he committed suicide.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

"NATION IS COMMUNALLY DIVIDED"

Sjt. S. C. D. Gupta On Award

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

"In my opinion the resolution of the Working Committee about Communal Award is wise. The committee does not like the Award and in neither accepting nor rejecting the Award, the committe has adopted a straight and magnanimous course. The committee cannot accept the Award because Hindus and Sikhs are against it neither can it reject because the Mussalmans accept it", said Sj. Satish Chandra Das Gupta of Khadipratishtan in the course of a statement to the "United Press."

Continuing Sj. Das Gupta said, "Therefore as representing the communities the committee can neither accept nor reject it. If Hindus, Musalmans and Sikhs all accepted the Award then the working committee would have accepted it and then could still say as now that it does not like the Award.

ACCEPTANCE OF POSITION.

"The committee must regretfully acknowledge that nation is communally divided. There is an acceptance of this position in the committee resolution.

"The committe has shown courage and adherence to truth by clearly stating the position instead of attempting to hide it under cover of words.

"The Working Committee has not been able to please many, but it has firmly done its duty of leading the nation. The Congress Working Committee or the Congress President is the leader of the nation. It is the duty of the leader to lead according to his lights and not to be led. It is no leadership to go against one's nature convictions at the demand of he followers. If the leader is not liked or if his decision is not accepted then he may be dismissed.

NO CONFIDENCE.

"If Congress members can carry a resolution against the decision of the Working Committee at the Bombay Congress, then it will be proved that the country has no confidence in the wisdom of the committee or in its leadership, for the committee treated the matter as one of the principle and had been prepared to part with the co-operation of such eminent men as Panditji and Sjt. Aney on this issue.

If those who are now launching upon a propaganda against the Committee are successful then the opponents will have to be prepared to take the responsibility of electing a Congress President and Working Committee from themselves. The President-elect of the coming Congress Sjt. Rajendra Prasad having expressed his views clearly in this matter, if he will charge his views or come to a compromise, I do not think there is a possibility for his continuing as Rajendra Babu as President.

HOPES FOR FUTURE.

But I hope this situation will arise and the Bombay Congress will whole-heartedly accept the Working Committee's resolution". —United Press.

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Solidarity Among Congressmen

WHY IT IS NECESSARY

(BY ASAF ALI)

The world is a heritage, more rich in potentialities than in the sum of achievements. Man has scarcely touched the fringe even of his own imagination yet, while the transmutation of his dreams into reality is still a question of time. But what he has achieved already is not a little, his inventive powers being a guarantee of further progress in near future. The "brain wave" has touched different sections of the family of man at different times, while each race or nation running with the "torch" until its fatigued limbs have nuivered, has handed it to the next runner. The descendants of the famous runners of the day now trade on the glory that was their fore-fathers' and instead of maintaining the real tradition of the game by seizing the torch from the hand of the foremost, hark back to their own forbears, who have long ceased to play the game. This is what is being done in India to-day to the detriment of human progress. The time has come for us in India to cease to look back. The future is aglow with the vision of a progressive and powerful India, and we must not linger on the way with our eyes glued to a dead past. We must march abreast of others, and if possible outstrip them. The Congress is engaged in directing the destinies of the country in the best manner possible, but the canker of disunion and hatred still continues to sap the vitals of the country. The day is fast approaching when the "capacity" of the country for representative government will be on trial. Neither the work in the legislature of to-day, nor only the rising proportion of Khaddar-clad Indians to-morrow will form the crucial test of our fitness. But sheer force of our will to be masters in our homes shall be the decisive factor. We may well or ill administer the machinery of the government, we want for our country, but are we determined to rule ourselves? If we are, we must first secure the requisite atmosphere for that even and should not worry about the next instalment of Reforms or anything else. The sole impediment in our way is the communal question. So long as no reasonable settlement of this question is made, we can achieve nothing of any lasting value. Waves of religious history, or political fanaticism occupy a necessary place in the life of a nation in making. Excesses too, are but the natural symptoms of reactionary developments. But the real sources of such distempers lie in the economic springs and nation's communities. Undiscerning minds need economic conditions in terms of religion and irresolute politicians pursue the facile method of stressing wrong questions. This is how India finds herself in the throes of the devastating malady of disunity. The tempest blows furiously, wrecking the work of ages; the pilots, unfamiliar with the chart of their course allow the barque to drift on from wave to wave, and shrink from changing the ruinous course the bewildered people are made to pursue.

Wrong Direction

The chaos of parties too, and the strife of creeds and cultures are being talked of a little too freely in these days. Many leaders and their partymen are engaged in devising plans for emphasising differences among Congressmen, little realising the disastrous effects. The rumblings of disruptive elements are gathering force and indicate dangers by occasional outbursts. The cult of communal hatred which was allowed to be preached without effective check once has culminated in the poignant tragedy of communal distrust of which the Communal Award is the ugly offspring. The unsophisticated and the callow, already in the throes of acute economic distress trace every imaginable woe to communal estrangement, and clever politicians exploit this distrust to the full. Emphasis on such questions give a wrong direction to men's thoughts, and arrest the the momentum of healthy national movement. The Congress programme including Council-entry acts as a breakwater, otherwise the force of the waves of communalism would work a havoc.

The protest against the communal Award, which has been condemned by the Congress also in its own way, may have been most nobly conceived, and may, also, appear indispensable from the point of view of some Congressmen. But the noblest of movements have, at pyschological moments, taken a disastrous turn and proved the source of serious consequences. Nor is it any reflection on the honesty of the purpose of the originators of such movements that with the best of efforts they cannot direct the flow of common mind and energy into channels leading to common good. Howsoever noble the purpose, and howsoeveer honest the efforts which characterise this movement two features stand out in bold relief which were neither desired nor are now likely to commend themselves to the promoters of the movement.

Two Features.

The first is the common mentality which concieves the movement as a split in the Congress. This is as unfortunate as it can be, and it is aggravated by the bellicose attitude of another section of Congressmen, who in the hope of purging the Congress of vacillators are unconsciously thinning what were solid ranks, and thereby and to that extent weakening the very organisation whose prestige they are anxious to utilise. While the higher counsels mean to confine the activities of the respective parties to higher purposes, the man in the street, who is the ultimate exponent of the highest principles of religions and philosophies interprets the "split" as the calling out of colours for a vague 'front', and fired, as he always is with unbounded enthusiasm, imagines and creates fronts for the display of his newborn prowess, and this is the cause of most of the ridiculous quarrels which are leading to the second feature of this movement. Those who stand aside and observe all this without speaking out, or raising a waring hand, from whatever motive, cannot absolve themselves rom the responsibility which rests on conscientious onlookers. There comes a time even for the onlooker to interpose and prevent consequences.

"Hindu Muslim Unity" must be possible, and solidarity among Congressmen should be a fact and not a pious hope. There should be room for all classes and communities and all sections of political opinion inside the Congress, and instead of emphasising differences, we should focus the attention of the country on our united front; otherwise the very prestige of the Congress will be jeopardised, and only our enemies will have a chance to laugh.

BOMBAY MUST CONTRIBUTE MORE

Smti. Amrit Kaur's Appeal For Assam Relief

Smti. Amrit Kaur writes:—

I am grateful to the citizens of Bombay that in response to my appeal, they have contributed 10,000 saries, 4,000 clothing and Rs. 4,000 in cash for the flood stricken people of Assam. The distress in Assam is acute that the supply of a few thousands of clothing is quite insufficient for people living in 1,000 square miles of affected area. At least we must send 10,000 saris more. I receiving telegrams almost daily from Congress Committees, relief organisations for immediate relief and I hope the generous public of Bombay will not fail to give me alms. My Muslim brothers have not responded well to the Assam's call for relief. I can assure them that the relief from Bombay is being distributed to all communities alike. Will they contribute their mite? Leaving purdah alone, the Muslim sisters are not even able to cover their bodies properly, in hundreds of Assam villages. The Bombay mill owners could easily give some cloth but as yet they are not moved at the pitiable condition of their Assam sisters.

By the appointment of Captain C. S. Sandford of the Royal Navy to be Captain-in-Charge of all Naval establishments in Ceylon, the Government have co-ordinated all naval control in the Island, as this would bring the naval organisation of Ceylon more into line with that existing at other naval stations.

ELECTRICIANS AND WIREMEN

Results Of Examinations Held In July Last

The following candidates have passed in the Examinations of Electricians (Class I) and Wiremen (Class II) held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi, in the month of July 1934.

BOMBAY (CLASS I.)

S R Dubash, P Fernandes, R K Koppikar, S D Joshi, B R Desai; B K Thakoor; V N Yeshal; L G Joshi; M A Calcuttawala; A Jain; M C Dosi; U K Trivedi; S H Shah.

BOMBAY (CLASS II.)

D S Juvekar; G K Joshi; V N Shelke; G P Thakur; U C Karale; A G Botle; P N Desai; G G Mayekar; R B Pawaskar; S N Powar; M G Talapadtur; P M Vani; I H Inamdar; N M Abdulrehman; N L Hardikar; D K Chogle; B S Patil; K V Sarmalkar; B S Ahir; J R Kalan; M C Fernandes; R S Haridas; R B Shinde; H K Jukar; J S Shinde; G D Tiwari; R S Purohit; D A Awaskar; R H Pathare; M W Talpade; S S Oka; K D Joshi; H S Mukadam; D G Mhatre; G V Dandekar; K K Surve; G S Vaze; R Balkrishna; G R Dongre; M H Churi; M A Deshmukh; P V Sahasrabudhe; V G Mhatre; S T Bhatki; V A Lobo; N Masceranhas; A D'Costa; M A Kapadia; S A Navalkar; J A M Homji; V Vaidyanath; J L Pereira; F K Patel; U A Khan; H Chopra; S R Rao; D Pereira; A M Mines; R S Narasimhan; A N Bellare; G K Patel; D F Dhondy; B S Katte; A Mathews; R G Iyer; S Subbuswami; L A Jasumanina; G B Amrute; S R Pai; E D Quadros; J M Gyara; F J Shroff; S K Daruwalla; M C Waniawala; S Mathurbhai; G I Jadav; R H Dalal; N J Wadia; M S Patel; K U Malavia; R R Dasputre; D F Suwariwala; E P Dadachanji; R J Purohit; M R Soma; A R Selot; R M Mazmuddar; C M Chhowala; D L Mehta; H Abdulla; S D Gill; J Francis; G Modansingh; B Sain; M I Mohamed; M Noormahomed; A M K G Khan; G M Malik; U H Khan; D Saram; N Beg; C Singh; S M S A Hamid; Y Hussein; A Imdadalli; P N Sole; C Sundarsingh; A H Samsudin; A A Rehman; A M Khan; M Y S Husain; B B Ghosh; O Suganchand; M Yusuff; D N Chaudhary; S Dadamiya; M A Shakoor; F Ishwardas.

POONA (CLASS I).

P R Jagdee.

POONA (CLASS II).

V C Deshpande; D A Bapat; R H Bhosale; L C Marathe; R V Kavari; D B Salve; N B Cachare; B V Kale; S S Dive; P R Parge; B S Tupe; F P Bebde; S D Joglekar; R K Joshi; G G Bhagali; R S Naik; J H Mankoo; S A Razak; G N Datye; J A D'Souza; D N Macwan; M A Acquilla; A R Rana; V S Bhonsle; N B Ashtekar; G G Khadilkar; V V Bondre; R S Krishnagiri and J P Chaudhari.

AHMEDABAD (CLASS I).

J B Patel; K J G Mapara; S A Anaokar; C S Trivedi; S D Khare; B P Patel and G C Trivedi.

AHMEDABAD (CLASS II).

P S Shah; J B Patel; B Tulsi; G A Mehta; B A Shah; M N Desai; K M Pandya; C Z Sutaria; G D Mehta; M N Mistri; R N Patel; M N Pathak; M R Gohil; J F Cordeiro; T J Trivedi; A S Salat; R P Patel; R S Joshi; S K Ratnagrahi; D W Pradhan; N M Shukla; E A Massuawala; S S Badshah; K Dalsukhram; P A Qureshi; H J Acharya; A G Mistry; C Z Patel; G Tribhovandas; L Harkha; D Mitha; K K Hakim; S Asharam; N R Patel; G S Chavan; U Naransingh; B V Bhatt; V C Joshipura; S A Raval; K M Oza; V N Almoula; D D Parmar; I U Patel; C C Pandya; K M Patel; M G Ghaisas; D G Pradhan; S Gurditsingh; S Sakharam; R L Chavan.

KARACHI (CLASS I.)

S P Kalsy.

KARACHI (CLASS II).

C A Bhabra; M A Shaikh; Noor A Qureshi; Mohanlal; P M Balani; S Nandsingh; Suraj K L Khushiram; B Hakimsingh; K Sonasingh; M Madhavsingh; S G Hussain; K L E Dass; H Atmasingh; C Bhagwansingh; K Shersingh; K Dewasingh; S K Waingankar; D Gangaram; G K Haralkar; V R Savant; D T Gehi; P Sanghasingh; M V Thakar; H J Patel; K A Takhtani; K G Buch; B Lallsingh; A S Chohda and S H Peswani.

The following candidates who appeared for the Class I Competency Certificate Examination have been declared passed in the Class II Competency Certificate Examination.

BOMBAY

S K Niyamatali; S B Phalke and K V Salunke.

AHMEDABAD

G Singh.

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BURMA COUNCIL CONTRETEMPS

Governor's Unconstitutional Action

(By A Beharee Legislative Councillor).

The grossly unconstitutional action of His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Burma, in retaining in office the President of the Burma Legislative Council against whom a motion of no-confidence was carried by an overwhelming majority, has naturally come upon a large section of the newspaper reading public as a disagreeable surprise. Unfortunately, it has not been for the first time that Sir Hugh has been guilty of such unwarranted constitutional impropriety. A reference to the proceedings of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council (of March, 1932) will satisfy any impartial reader that in doing what he did as the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Sir Hugh Stephenson was guilty of even a grosser impropriety than what he is being justly charged with now. On the 11th March, 1932, the Education budget was under discussion in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. The then Hon. Education Minister (the late Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin) moved "that the Council do assent to a demand of Rs. ——— to defray the charges, which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1933, in respect of education-transferred." Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti, the Deputy President, moved "that the provision of Rs. ——— for 'grants to local bodies for primary education —recurring—voted under the head Education—Transferred, be reduced by Re. 1." Now all persons familiar with parliamentary procedure are aware that a motion of this kind, if limited to a small amount of Re. 1, or Rs. 10, or even Rs. 100, is always treated (in conformity with constitutional practice and usage) as a vote of censure which, if carried against the Minister, would compel the latter to send in his resignation. The ground for the censure on which the cut motion for the reduction of Re. 1 was made in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was that the Minister had agreed to a reduction of the grant, for primary education in the province by 10 per cent. on the sum sanctioned by the Council in the previous year. That there was no mistake of the scope of the cut motion, or the intention of the mover and his supporters, is clear from the remarks made in the course of the discussion by Mr. B. K. Gokhale, the Secretary to the Education Department. He said that "a number of speakers who took part in this debate were not willing to give any credit to the ministry for sympathy with the goal of free and compulsory primary education." So the position was correctly appreciated both by the Secretary and by the Education Minister himself.

Scant Courtesy

The debate lasted for two sittings, and a number of elected Members took part in it. Maulvi Syed Mohammad Hafiz, who represents the Patna University Constituency in the Legislative Council, said in the course of his remarks that "it is a matter of deep regret to all of us and to the member of the Retrenchment Committee, in particular, that our unanimous recommendation that there should not be any reduction in the primary education grant has been treated by Government with scant courtesy." In fact, everyone understood what the cut motion stood for. The President himself summed up its object by stating, before the Minister rose to reply, that "the whole question is whether the 10 per cent reduction out of the primary education grant was justified or not." The mover of the cut motion, in his reply, wound up his remarks with the words: "my point is that the Government should not have at this critical time reduced the grant under the head of Primary Education." Last of all spoke the Education Minister himself, and he could make no defence worth the name to the contention of the non-official members. The pith of his observation was in the passage I am quoting below.

> "The whole budget is before the Council and it is open to the Council to retrench anything they like. Certainly, if money is available we shall try to restore the grant. We have spent a good deal of time over these retrenchments and spent months and months in finding out what items should be retrenched. It is quite possible that the hon'ble members may not agree with our views, and it is open to them to make what further retrenchments they like. The whole budget is before them. I can assure the House that I have not lost sympathy."

The cut motion was then pressed to a division. As many as 34 were in favour of it, while 28 members were against it. The motion was thus adopted as a constitutional vote of censure on the Minister. It may be added that of the 28 members who resisted the cut motion as many as 20 were the nominees of the Governor, and only 8 were elected members including 2 Europeans, the two Ministers themselves and but 4 non-official elected Indian members. If we eliminate from consideration the 20 nominees of the Governor, then the number of those who were in favour of the cut motion was more than four times as many as that of the 8 elected members, who supported the Minister, including the Minister himself.

Civilian Governor Disposes

Viewed in constitutional light, the defeat of the Minister on the motiin as a vote of centure, was as emphatic an expression of opinion in the Legislative Council as it could possibly be. Naturally it roused for days the greatest possible interest in political circles in Bihar and Orissa. The late Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin, who was an experienced and veteran lawyer, and was not unfamiliar with constitutional practice and usage, correctly appreciated the effect of the cut motion having been carried against him, and he gave out then and there to a number of friends, including the present writer, that he would submit his resignation the next day. But what a Minister proposes, a Civilian Governor disposes. That same afternoon there was a big social function at the house of the then Finance Member, the Raja Saheb of Kanika, and it goes without saying that the staple talk at that function was in connection with the vote of censure which had been carried against the Minister that very day, and the effect likely to accrue from it. Sir Hugh Stephenson was, of course, there in all his glory, the party having been given in his honour. He was going about the grounds talking to various people, and having condescended to take notice of me, the first question he put to me was—"Well, what do you think of to-day's budget motion having been carried in the Council?" I immediately replied that the constitutional effect of it was that of a motion of censure against the Minister, whose policy was challenged by the cut motion, and I added:—"I am glad to tell you, Sir, that the Minister himself appreciates that he must send in his resignation to-morrow." Sir Hugh Stephenson at once broke out into: "Nothing of the kind. Nothing of the kind, My interpretation of the motion is that the Council desired that the sum allotted by Government, even after the 10 per cent. cut on the budget of the previous year, was sufficiently large, and might safely be reduced by rupee one, without doing any harm to the cause of primary education." I confess I was not prepared for this inane and frivolous assertion from the Governor of the province, uttered in a tone of downright levity. But it never occurred to me that Sir Hugh was, or could be, at all serious in the view he had cared to express to me. I learnt, however, later that he had gone round telling a large number of other members of the Council, who were present there, practically what he had conveyed to me, though it might not be in exactly the same form or language in which he had put it to me. Anyway, I learnt the next day from Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin himself that when he had gone to see the Governor the next day to discuss the question of his resignation in the light of the constitutional convetnion, Sir Hugh Stephenson had told him that he did not regard it as a vote of censure from the constitutional point of view, that there was no question of principle involved, and that he was not prepared to accept the resignation of the Education Minister. With his characteristic humour Sir Fakhruddin added, when mentioning the incident:—"Well, if the Governor, who is an Englishman does not think that my resignation is called for in consonance with constitutional requirements, I do not see why I, an Indian, should arrogate to myself the position of one who knows or understands these things better than him, and so I have decided to stay." And stay he did, till but a few weeks before his lamented death last year. The above narration will thus make it quite clear that so far as following constitutional principles and practice, is concerned, Sir Hugh Stephenson is hopelessly incorrigible, and is temperamentally incapable of following constitutional precedents when they conflict with his personal 'zid.'

We Must See Congress Candidates Win Election

'THEY ALONE CAN FIGHT YOUR BATTLES' SAYS SARDUL SINGH

TINNEVELLY, (By Mail).

"At present there is in addition to the constructive programme one other thing, that is the council entry programme of the Congress. You know that so far the Congress has shown a united front against such programme but recently under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress has changed its attitude and I think rightly," said Sardul Singh Kaveeshar, the distinguished Nationalist Sikh leader and member of the Congress Working Committee, at a meeting held here.

Sardar Sardul Singh is here for the past four days, staying quietly in a local hotel and managed to remain unnoticed till yesterday afternoon when he was induced to addres a mass meeting near Shanti Vinayakar Temple.

FIGHT THROUGH COUNCILS

"You know that notwithstanding the fact," continued Sarduljl "that the Congress did not put its faith in Council entry, there was a respectable number of good and tried Congressmen who thought that they could fight the Government through the Councils. Nobody can deny that there was great force in what they asked Mahatmaji to do. When the Congress boycotted councils you know such men went to them as were a shame to the nation, with their support the Government passed such repressive laws of which all civilised Governments should be ashamed.

EXPLOITING TO THEIR ENDS.

These Congressmen who were for council entry said that such a state should be ended and the Government should not be allowed to exploit councils to their ends. I am sure that if Congressmen had entered legislatures with your votes, they would not have enacted the repressive laws of past five or six years.

Whatever one's personal views about Council entry may be, when the Congress had taken it up it is our duty to see that Congress candidates win in the election. It is the duty of every one of us, and voters specially to vote for persons who go on behalf of the Congress, for they alone can fight your battles.

VIOLENCE ON NON-VIOLENT FIGHTERS

"I see that many Moderates and members of the Justice Party in your province claim that they have done good to the country. When the Government were carrying on its repressive policy and used violence on non-violent fighters, where were the members of the Moderate and the Justice Parties? Their claim is unsustainable. Again, there is a difference between their and our ideals.

"Congressmen want India should be free and outside the domination of foreigners. They want some kind of freedom always under British tulelage. Congress candidates want that the Government in this country should be perfectly responsible to the people and that Indians must be in their homes what British and Frenchmen are in theirs. Other parties like Moderates and Justicites are not for this kind of freedom. Congress candidates want that you, people, would be their rulers and patrons. But other parties mainly look up to the Government for every thing.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE

There is one other question which I want to bring to your notice about which you hight have read much in the papers. That is the question of the Communal Award. I am glad that your province is not very much affected by this question. But in the North India this question has assumed a rather deplorable aspect. Some Congressmen and most of the Hindu Mahasabha members say that the Congress resolution the Communal Award which is non-commital, is not a proper attitude. Really, there is not much difference between the views of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney and the remaining members of the Congress Working Committee. Both regard the Award as anti-national and against the best interests of the country. The only difference is that Messrs. Malaviya and Aney and the Hindu Mahasabha want to have the Award changed by the Government by appealing to them on the ground of strong Hindu opposition to it. They think that just as the Government have favoured the Muslims, the Government have to be appealed to be weaned away from their present position and persuaded to do justice, by the Hindus.

WE MUST RELY ON OURSELVES

Many members of the Hindu Mahasabha have made it quite clear that if necessary they must co-operate with the Government to achieve their object pust as the Muslims are co-operating with them just now. The Congress Working Committee does not believe in the interference of the British Government in this question which is a domestic one. The Congress position is that the Communal Award must go, but through the help of our Muslim brethren and not with the help of the British Government who are responsible for the Award itself. The Hindu Mahasabha wants to reply on outsiders whereas the Congress says "we must rely on ourselves for the solution of our communal problem." I hope that there will be no candidates in your province representing the Hindu Mahasabha or the new Nationalist Party. But if there are any, you must vote against them just as you would vote against the Justice and Moderate Party candidates. You must vote only for the Congress candidates."
—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

HIGH RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Due To Child-marriages And Ignorance Of Child Breeding

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BARODA, Aug. 14.

A resolution of the Government of Baroda reviewing the administration of the Sanitary Department for the last year is very illuminating in so far that it discussed in detail, the health conditions of the people, the success achieved in Anti-Malaria campaign and the high rate of infant mortality.

The Government recognised that child marriages, contamination of milk, frequency of motherhood and want of knowledge of child breeding, insanitary conditions etc. are the main factors mainly responsible for these heavy toll of innocent lives, and urges the Health department to give its serious attention to the question and adopt measures for the prevention of this heavy loss.

HIGH-RATE OF DEATHS.

The number of births and deaths registered in the State during the year was 67,817 and 49,045 giving up a ratio of 27.7 and 20.1 respectively, against 25.6 and 19.5 per mile of population in the preceeding year.

Baroda City recorded the highest birth and death rates viz. 40.1 and 32.2 per mile. Baroda City also records a high rate of infant mortality viz. 214.7 per 1,000 registered births.

ANTI-MALARIA WORK.

Deaths from fever are more than 3/4th of the total number of deaths in the State. Anti-malaria work has been undertaken in Navsari, Vyara, Baroda City and other places where deaths due to malaria were heavy in number. The result so far achieved seem to show a definite and marked control over the disease in those places.

MEDICAL ADVANTAGE TO MASSES.

It may be suggested here that the Government of Baroda, realising as it is the importance of the health and strength of the general masses, should make more vigorous propaganda in the remotest villages to enable the illiterate and ignorant mass to take "real" advantage of medical department to lessen the death-rate.

REDUCTIONS IN GOVT. GRANTS.

It is really surprising that the Government should have considered it imminent and essential to revise the original orders and reducing the grants to the scheme of village dispensaries, which had evoked immediate widespread popularity. It is hoped that the scheme before the Government by the workers in the field for encouraging the movement would meet with a sympathetic response in view of the State of affairs regarding the health conditions revealed in the report.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY

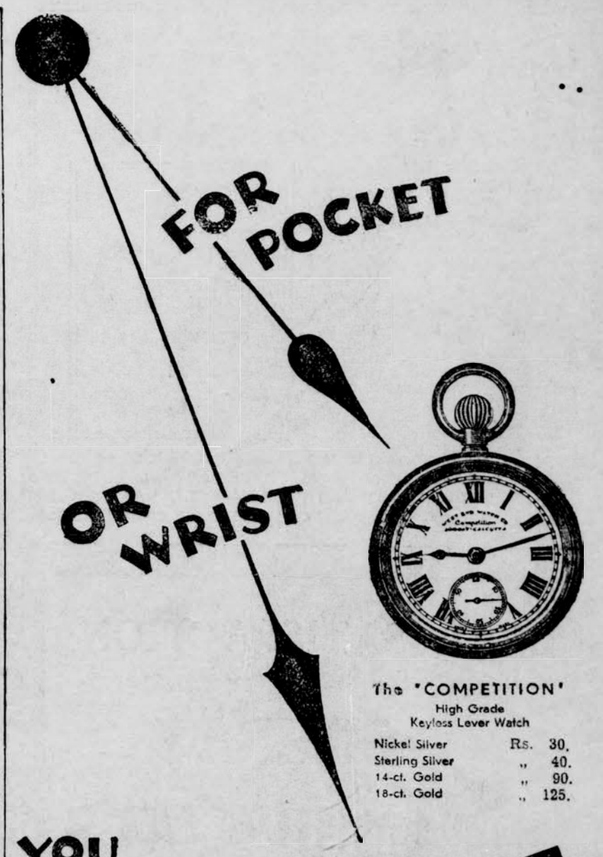
Reference To High Court

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, August 16.

Remarking that the Jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty" was manifestly perverse, Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day referred to the High Court the case of Ganya Rama, who stood charged with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Bhau Jivan at Girij village on the night of June 7, last. The accused was committed to Sessions by Bhiwandi Prant Magistrate.

Mr. B.H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor for Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. V. G. Karmarkar for defence.

As required by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which was applied to Surat, a few months ago, the municipality has decided to appoint a food inspector and a peon.



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MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments.

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THE NEXT WAR

European Views On Possibility Of Conflict

Mr. Bruce Bliven writes in the "New Republic":—

One hears a good deal in New York, Washington or Chicago about the possibility of another European war; but in no American city do you get the sense of pressing peril that is found in the everyday conversations of political, economic and military experts in London or Paris. I have recently participated in scores of such conversations in these and other European cities and I cannot recall one individual who did not believe that there is more than 50-per cent chance of conflict within the next few years. The abandonment of faith in the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris and every other type of war-preventing machinery, within the past few months, is striking and must be tragic to those who have still clung to the belief that nations can keep the peace in the military sense while waging the most desperate of economic warfare.

While I was in Paris, a few weeks ago, the French government quietly, indeed almost casually, ordered a census of all the private automobiles in the country, their age, power, passenger capacity and so on—the obvious purpose being to commandeer these cars in case of war. The most startling thing about this incident is that no Europeans with whom I discussed it were startled by it in the least. They shrugged their shoulders; it was only another straw in the wind, and there have been so many already. Indeed, the chief optimistic word I received anywhere was the suggestion that since a watched pot never boils, perhaps a war so universally predicted will never take place, after all. Unfortunately, the analogy is less than perfect because the proverb is false. A watched pot 'does' boil, exactly as soon as one without a spectator.

There is, of course, one element making for peace, which ought to be mentioned. It is the serious economic disturbance in many nations, and the resulting dissatisfaction among the masses of the people. In half a dozen European countries, even the most belligerent government would hesitate before putting weapons into the hands of large bodies of troops, for fear that the armies so equipped might turn their guns against their own rulers. In an equal number of countries, the exchequer is so low that obtaining money for important military operations might be extremely difficult. Against all this must be weighed the fact that an insecure governmen tis always tempted to strengthen itself by hostile gestures against a foreign foe.

ENEMIES ACROSS THE RHINE.

So far as Western Europe is concerned, the storm centre is of course Germany. I found no competent observer who did not believe that the Germans are re-arming at top speed; that they are already in a strong military position and that in another year or two they will be in a superlative one. The evidence to support this thesis has been so widely published in the United States as well as elsewhere that it need not be repeated here. My informants discussed the matter before the new reign of terror in Germany, but I do not believe that anything that has since taken place would alter their general view. Even if Hitler and the Nazi regime were to be deposed, it seems extremely unlikely that any new government that could come to power in Germany in the next few years would remove the war danger, though certainly it might become less pressing. After all, there was danger of war for a full decade before Hitler seized the reins. Short of simultaneous, successful Communist revolutions in Germany and France, I can conceive of no change of government in those countries that would reduce to a minimum the danger of a Franco-German war.

All this is true even if we assume that the present leaders of neither France nor Germany want war. Broadly speaking, no government ever wants war; they just want things that other nations will fight to prevent, and want them badly enough to fight to get them. Germany seeks "a place in the sun," just as did the imperial government in the years before 1914. A whole new generation of German youth is being trained in the doctrine of "manifest destiny" and is being taught that it is glorious to die on the battlefield in the effort to fulfill that destiny. France retains the fear she has held ever since 1870, and with increasing force ever since 1918. While she looks with no enthusiasm on a new war, she believes her choice may be between fighting Germany in the near future and fighting a much stronger Germany five or ten years hence. Most of her political and military leaders, confronted with such a choice, believe it is better to fight soon than late. In the meantime, France does everything she can to put a ring of enemies around Germany. She is aided in this task by the incredible ineptitude of German foreign policy, which is partly the historic German incompetence and partly the special incompetence, amounting to a genius for bungling, of the Nazis. She is hindered in the task by the appeal that fascism makes to the capitalists, and to the middle class in general, in Central and Eastern Europe. Fifteen years ago, conservatives feared that communism would spread throughout the world by the sheer contagion of ideas. What communism then failed to do, fascism is now doing to a certain extent, largely on a basis of economic determinism, in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Little Entente.

POLAND IN THE NUTCRACKER.

Americans have heard a good deal about the famous scheme for a German-Polish alliance against Russia. Germany, of course, would like to get back the Danzig Corridor, making East Prussia again one geographical unit with the Fatherland. According to this great plan, Germany and Poland were to unite in an aggressive war against Soviet Russia, which, if successful, would result in taking away from the U.S.S.R. the western half of the Ukraine. This would be attached to Poland, giving her an outlet on the Black Sea. In exchange for this vast territory, Poland would return the Danzig Corridor to Germany.

I found authorities on German and Polish affairs whom I consulted extremely dubious as to the reality of this precious scheme. They did not believe that Poland would consent to the loss of the Corridor; and they believed that even if the Poles made such a promise, they would repudiate it when the time came. They considered that Germany was well aware of the improbability that the Poles would go through with any such plan. They pointed out, moreover, that even in the present Polish territory there are tremendous dissatisfied minorities, notably Jews and Galicians. If Poland were to take over the western half of the Ukraine, she would be in the absurd and dangerous position of having a population almost 90-per cent. non-Polish.

My informants were also inclined to belittle the extent to which Poland has been drawn out of the French orbit and into the German in the past few months. It is true that relations between Warsaw and Berlin have notably improved; and it is also true that the French Foreign Office was excessively annoyed when this came about. The general opinion is, however, that the Poles are not such fools as to cut themselves off from France and thereby accentuate the peril in which they have been ever since their national existence was re-established. As one shrewd political observer said to me: "Poland, between Germany and Russia, is in the jaws of the nutcracker. Ten or twenty years hence, there is little probability that she will exist at all. Her best chance to survive is to play off these two powers and France, one against the other."

To a certain extent, the danger of war in Western Europe is tied up with the possibility of conflict in the Far East. The world seems to be breathing somewhat easier regarding the situation in the Orient, but it is quite possible that the sense of increased security is delusive. There is a striking parallel between Russo-Japanese and Franco-German relations. Like the French, the Russians believe they are in danger of attack sooner or later, and that the longer the conflict is postponed, the more formidable will be the Japanese military strength on the Asiatic mainland. Japan is as completely the aggressor as is Germany on the Western front; but when tension gets to a certain point, the overt act is likely to come from either side. If Russia went to war with Japan, and particularly if things seemed to be going badly for her in such a war, there would certainly be great danger of a German-Polish aggression against her.

In the past, we have been told that war danger in the Orient is always greatest in the spring; that if peace survives through April and May it is probably good for another ten or eleven months. Persons who have just come across Siberia from the Far East tell me, however, that this old reassurance no longer holds good. Within a few months, it is said, the Japanese army will be completely motorized. Thereafter, the autumn will be the time of greatest danger, for wheels can roll much better over frozen ground than in the sticky mud of a Siberian spring.

It actually seemed, a few weeks ago, as though France and Russia were on the verge of a definite military alliance, motivated in both cases by the desire to build a high wall around Nazi Germany. For the present, and in its most definite form, the idea has apparently been dropped, largely because it received an embarrassingly large amount of publicity and seemed glaringly inconsistent with France's obligations at Geneva. But the current still sets in that direction; Russian foreign policy becomes more and more "realistic"—i.e., more and more like that of any other European power that feels itself in grave military danger.

OLD COURTSHIP CONTINUES.

Every time I have been in Paris during the past ten years, I have found the French struggling earnestly to obtain definite guarantees of support from Great Britain and the United States. This year, the situation is changed to the extent that they have given up America as a hopelessly bad job. Even the French now realize that the United States will not re-enter the European tangle at present, and particularly since relations have been worsened by French repudiation of further payment on the war debt. The old effort to capture Great Britain goes on, however, in the old way. As an official of the French government summed it up for me: "Everyone knows that if Germany were to attack France again, England would once more come to our rescue for her own protection If she would only say so now, and definitely, Germany would not dare to strike, and the danger would be averted. By their refusal to make an explicit commitment, the British help to make war likely, without in the least reducing the possibility that they will be drawn into it."

Two years ago, public sentiment in Great Britain seemed to be violently anti-French. Any quantity of people looked forward with a certain amount of grim anticipation to a Franco-German war in which the French would be defeated and thereby "put in their place", with England remaining on the side lines. Hitler, however, has managed to change all that. While there is a great deal of covert sympathy with him, not merely in the ranks of the British fascists but among the Tories in general public opinion on the whole has swung sharply away from Germany and necessarily, back toward France.

British political observers of various points of view with whom I talked were agreed in saying that the present pseudo-national actually Tory government is without any clear and decisive foreign policy, and quite as likely to muddle into war as was the British Cabinet of 1914. In regard to Japan, in particular, the attitude seems confused and vacillating. I found no echo in London of suggestions made in America that Britain is looking toward a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance; but it is clear, I think, that the British intend to do nothing that the Japanese would regard as markedly hostile to their Asiatic ambitions. The plea is made that Great Britain must retain Japanese friendship both to protect Australia in a military sense and to nurture the very important Australian-Japanese trade. On the other hand, the British recently initiated a movement to curtail Japanese exports to the Crown Colonies which if carried through, would cause deep resentment in Tokyo. At the present moment, the British attitude toward limitation of armament, both on land and sea, is one of complete defeatism and despair. They are planning a gigantic air fleet, and the government appears to have been won over to the argument of the big-navy men in favour of a large increase in the number of light cruisers (although an attempt has now been made to explain that this increase will come only if and when the 1935 naval conference is a failure).

WHILE CATASTROPHE APPROACHES.

As you listen in the capitals of Europe to one conversation after another with professional experts in public affairs, all of them predicting new wars, it is hard to escape the conviction that you are asleep and this is all a bad dream. Nearly everyone knows to-day, as few knew in 1914, what war means and what its probable consequences would be. Yet they go on talking about it as though it were an approaching phenomenon, like an eclipse of the sun. The radicals understand the truth about imperialistic war, yet they are defeatist in their attitude toward the next one. Even the pacifists who spend their lives decrying war's horrors and demanding that they should cease, have developed their ideas into a routine pattern; their pacifism has become a sort of racket out of which many get their livings and others get a sense of importance in the community. If they really believed what they say, and were fully conscious of its significance, they would not go on holding their orderly meetings with ticket taker at the door, chairman in black coat, water bottle on the speaker's table all complete. They would shout from the housetops to the unheeding sky; they would run through the streets calling the world to awaken to catastrophe as though a dam had burst and the flood waters were coming. If you and I believed it, I should not sit here quietly writing, nor you sit quietly reading....Nobody really believes it; nobody ever envisages catastrophe until it is here.

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READERS' VIEWS

Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I am a total abstainer from meat—fish diet, for the last 34 years, I have read the correspondence in your paper on meat-eating with great interest. Instead of giving my experience I think it advisable to quote the opinions of eminent physicians. To discuss this question of meat-diet fairly we have to answer the following queries without prejudice and without defending the evil practice of meat-eating because the people have contracted this evil habit from generation to generation.

Let us now discuss the following queries:—

1. What is the natural food of man?
2. Is meat-eating essential for man?
3. Is meat-diet, a pure food for man?
4. Is not meat-diet obtained with brute-force of killing and violence by useful and innocent animals?
5. What is the psychological effects of meat-diet on Humanity?
6. Has not meat-diet degraded man—the image of God and destroyed the peace and prosperity of country like India, by killing very useful animals?

Many questions of kindred nature may be asked on this important subject; but the above mentioned ones are quite sufficient to enlighten us on the subject.

Let us now discuss fairly and impartially the following questions:—

(1) What was the original food of man?

Man was originally a vegetarian. It was after the discoveries of fire and iron and destructive weapons animals were killed and cooked for food.

Also from the teeth, jaws, digestive organs and the anatomy of man, many eminent physicians opine that man is frugivourous animal by nature, Dr. Sylvester Graham writes, "Comparative anatomy proves that man is naturally a frugivorous animal, formed to subsist upon fruits, seeds and farinacious vegetable.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M.R.C.S., says: "Flesh is an unnatural food and therefore tends to create functional disturbance"

Prof. Dr. William Lawrence states that the teeth of man resemble frugivourous animals like ape, monkey, orang-outang.

IS MEAT-DIET ESSENTIAL FOR MAN?

Sir Henry Thomson, MD, FRCS, writes, "It is a vulgar error to regard meat in any form as necessary to life. All that is necessary to human body can be supplied by the vegetable kingdom. The well-known Physician Lord Playfair says "Animal diet is not essential to man."

The Chemistry of Food:—Dr. F. J. Sykes, BSc, writes, "A well-selected diet from the vegetable kingdom is perfectly right from the chemical point of view for the nutrition of man."

(3) Is Meat-Diet pure?

The eminent physician Dr. J. H. Kellogg writes, "that the flesh of animals as food is not a pure nutriment, but is mixed with poisonous substances, excrementitious in character which are the natural results of animal life."

(4) Are we justified in taking the lives of innocent animals by violence and brute force? When these animals are slaughtered how they struggle to save their lives? How they resist with all their strength? How they groan and cry? Is there no effect of such heart rending struggle on their flesh?

(5) Do not animals bring prosperity to our country?

Is it not ingratitude on the part of man to kill animals who are always so useful to them and share their burden? Are not horses, mules, bullocks, etc. serve you day and night to carry your burdens and give you relief? Do they not work day and night on your farms and help you?

So I urge my readers and leaders of India and appeal to Mahatma Gandhiji to take up this question by exhorting people of India to abstain from meat-diet; and all efforts should be made to preserve and protect these useful and innocent animals for the well-being of Indians and the prosperity of India—Yours, etc.,

BEHMAN SORABJI BANAJI.
Tardeo Road,
Aug. 15.

Communalism In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is too easy for men in this country to leave the light of history for the shadow of politics. The "Kaiser-I-Hind" has done a service in protesting against communalism in its editorial of the 15th instant. All shrewd observers of this country have been marking with regret the inroads which communalism is making under the pretext and garb of constitutional meliorism. No one can deny with confidence that every day we are marking a change for the worse so far as communalism is concerned. The time has come now when enlightened public opinion in this country must bring pressure upon our rulers to modify their policy of favouring one community at the expense of others for reason primarily political rather than those of justice or equality.

It is time that influential men in my community and country protested against the latest deification of communalism in the new resolution of the Government of India according to which in the I.C.S. and in the central and subordinate services to which recruitment is made on an All-India basis, 25 per cent of the recruitment of Indians shall be reserved for Muslims and only 8½ per cent for some other minority communities. One could have seen the justice of this arrangement if the object behind it was a genuine desire to safeguard the interests of all minorities and not merely to placate those which are politically more useful. Why such fatherly anxiety and care for the Muslims and the Anglo-Indians and not even any mention for the Parsee community? The Parsees will feel that to ignore their claims is to ignore all that they have done in the past and all that they can and may do in the present and the future.

Of course I have the highest admiration for Sir Phiroze Sethna and other patriotic and right-minded leaders of his type who have never run after communal crumbs as the others have done. In this they have been true to India and Indians. But the Government of India is mistaken if it thinks that the Parsees do not care to safeguard their own position so far as it can be done without harm to the national interests of this country.

We cannot be oblivious of the fact that the bait offered, specially to the Muslims has been too tempting. I see that every day. It has moved the minds and swayed the hearts of narrow-minded men only too easily. It is not too difficult to see through this game. History is our guide and history is our proof. I wonder at the self-complacency with which we are allowing all this to pass unchallenged.

One does not want to be unfair to the Muslims. It is true their grievances are just. But one has to look farther than his nose and one has to cry halt. We cannot kill communalism by communalism. I do not see justice in the policy of communalism as worked out today. I see in it the poison that for political reasons is allowed to destroy Indian unity by inches. Men who can see this have no duty higher than the duty of fighting against it. To perish in the attempt may also be a solution.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. DRIVER.

Life And Culture

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India is primarily a country of fertile lands that supply the daily needs of the people. We require nothing foreign. We are self-contained. Yet most of us starve. Why?

We do not think. The idea of our ancient culture is quite extinct. As a matter of fact we do not care for it. Imitation is the order of the day. Because some Tom, Dick and Harry has a roaring practice therefore our child must be a barrister. This practice is found in all walks of life-business, education, etc.

The absence of thought in the present-day educational ideals is the direct cause of unemployment and much unhappiness of the human race. If a brother has a source of livelihood another will try to do the same with the result that neither he will benefit nor he would allow the other to have a quiet bread. This dog-in-the-manger policy is the peculiar characteristic of the Indian mind due to the said absence of thought and originality.

"The ideal product of education is still the same as of old—so well defined by the old expression now obsolete as a phrase, but not in its significance—'L'honnete homme,' says La Rochefoucauld, 'est celui qui ne se pipue de rien.' It is the man who has no special interest in any one subject, but who has an intelligent view on everything. He believes with Aristotle that what distinguishes man from the beast is thought; he also believes with Descartes that it is thought which characterizes conscious existence: 'Cogito, ergo, sum;' and that the great thing in life is to think clearly."

This is the age of specialisation. True, but that is only for our everyday avocations. "L'honnete" is not a specialist but a cultured gentleman. He does not think himself primarily as a doctor, an engineer, salesman, or lawyer, but as a man to whom nothing human is foreign, and the qualities that he values are not the technical skills of the moment, but the perennial virtues of unchanging humanity.

"It is not to science or literature, or philosophy, or the plastic arts, or any technical knowledge that we give pre-eminence, but to culture, that full and rounded development of the human faculties, which is itself a work of art. This conception of the pre-eminence of general culture is the most original, of our educational ideals and practices. It dominates every grade of our system."

What is culture? It is certainly not encyclopedism: the knowledge of everything; neither is it specialization: the knowledge of one thing. Indeed it is not knowledge at all, but knowledge transmuted into power-pollen into honey. It is the result of a method for a training of the mind, that has endeavoured to teach it to think, to think clearly. Montaigne has said, "Better a head well made than a head well filled."

"The best definition of culture is that it is what remains when you have forgotten everything. What is it that remains? Many things: the understanding quickened and deepened—a breadth of outlook—a catholicity of sympathies—a refinement of taste—an appreciation of beauty—a delicacy of feeling—a sense of measure—a modesty of judgment—a critical habit of mind—the habit of thinking nothing for granted—of thinking for one's self, that habit which is the very soul of liberty—the habit of sincere unbiased approach to any problem and of the undaunted pursuit of its ultimate solution in a real scientific spirit—a proper and balanced conception of the various uses of life, of its graces as well as its utilities. Those are some of the things that remain, some of the elements of that full and rounded life for which we endeavour to prepare our students."

—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA,
Cama Building,
New Hanuman St., Kalbadevi,
Aug. 11, 1934.

SAVE OUR CHILDREN

(Continued from page 6.)

the attempt without even trying it as an experimental measure.

Let us hope that some energetic and enterprising members of the present Schools Committee will take up this question in right earnest and suggest a small Sub-Committee of tried and experienced experts to formulate expeditiously a practical and effective scheme. If the Schools Committee achieves even a small measure of success in this very important and big task, it will not only enhance its prestige and utility, but will also set an example to other similar organisations in the country, so that in the course of time the coming generations may enjoy an ampler measure of the sweet blessing of national unity.

REVIVAL of ANCIENT INDIAN ART in
Amrit-Manthan
A picture that will set A new standard for Indian Production——
Music Director: KESHAO RAO BHOLE
NALINI TURKHED, SHANTA APTE, SURESH BABU, and CHANDRA MOHAN. in the LEADING ROLES
Coming Shortly.
COMING ATTRACTION:—
Chandrasena Balgandharv Production.

TO-DAY OPENS
The 'Grand Daily Change of Programmes' Week'
AT
Minerva Talkies
— LAMINGTON ROAD —
Saturday, The 18th August
YAHOODI-KI-LARKI
A NEW THEATRES' PRODUCTION Featuring:— RATANBAI, SAIGAL, NAWAB
Sunday, the 19th August
CHANDIDAS
A 'NEW THEATRES' JEWEL PRODUCTION
Featuring:— UMASHASHI, SAIGAL, PAHARI, SANYAL.
Monday, the 20th August
MAHANANDA
—a Gandharva Cinetone Mythological super Featuring: PADMADEVI
Tuesday, the 21st August
MAYA MACHHINDRA
—a Prabhat Cinetone Musical super
Featuring:- Mrs. KHOTE, GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Wednesday, the 22nd August
VAGABOND PRINCE
—a Saraswatee Cinetone super Featuring:— MASTER MODAK
Thursday, the 23rd August
CHATRA BAKAVLI
—Madan Super Production Featuring:— MUKHTAR BEGUM
DAILY AT 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. MATINEE AT 3 p.m. on SAT. & SUN.
From FRIDAY the 24th August New Theatres Ltd's Hindi Super
RUPLEKHA

Arrival Announced
Friday 24th August
at 2-45 sharp
RANJIT'S SPECIAL
Toofan Mail
is definitely expected to arrive on platform.
No Ticket Office.
West End Talkies
TERMINUS
IT IS A JAYANT DESAI PRODUCTION

LIST OF PROMINENT PERSONS ARRIVING IN THE TOOFAN MAIL
H.H. The MAHARAJAH of Rajnagar
H.H. The MAHARANI SAHIBA of Rajnagar
Diwan Bahadur RANDHIR SINGHJI, K-E-F-T-V-I-O
(with rights to add)
and
Miss RUPKUMARI
With whole ROYAL RETENUE

Trade And Finance *Market Reviews*

MONEY TIGHT ON HEAVY APPLICATIONS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Rumours Of Further Devaluation Of Dollar Firmed Gold Prices

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Aug. 17.

MONEY

Money was in good demand this week and call funds were placed as high as 3 per cent. Towards the close the rate eased off to about 2 per cent. The present tightness in the money market is largely due to heavy applications for intermediate treasury bills. Maturities of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 150 lacs, with renewals at Rs. 528.25 lacs including Rs. 370.25 lacs of intermediates. The average acceptance rate was Rs. 1-6-4 per cent, as against Rs. 1-6-0 per cent a week ago. Government have repaid Rs. 3 crores to the Imperial Bank against borrowings for Ways and Means, thus reducing the balance of such outstandings to Rs. 9 1/2 crores. It is generally felt that money released through the repayment of the outstanding balance of about Rs. 4 crores of 1934-37 loan yesterday will seek reinvestment in due course. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 82.26 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one to two months 1 1/4 per cent and three months 1 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on August 10, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 11.97 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 25,94,20,000 as compared with Rs. 25.58 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.41, an increase of 0.65 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash cred are down by Rs. 2.07 lacs and by Rs. 26.27 lacs, while Inland bills discounted show a small increase of Rs. 1.43 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 30.21 lacs and other deposits by Rs. 105.48 lacs to Rs. 7.05 crores and Rs. 74.50 crores respectively. The item of Government securities shows an increase of Rs. 152.65 lacs to Rs. 35.83 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

A distinctly steady tone prevailed in gilt-edged this week with a good demand for all loans 3 1/2 per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 89-8 declined somewhat on Monday but again improved to Rs. 89-13 yesterday and closed at Rs. 89-11. 3 1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan rose from Rs. 99-6 to Rs. 99-12. 4½ per cent. 1960-70 loan gained from Rs. 105-9 to Rs. 105-15 and 1943 loan from Rs. 105-15 to Rs. 106-1 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan kept steady throughout at Rs. 112-10. 5 per cent. loan due 1939-44 closed at Rs. 108-11, 1940-43 at Rs 109-11 and 1935 at Rs. 102-10. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan was placed at Rs. 117-1. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-49 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 109-11. 6 1/2 per cent Pom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-14 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly steady with sellers of ready T.T. at 1/6-1/32 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. Fresh business in connection with the export of gold was small and merchandise export bills were also limited. At the last bidding for one million sterling, there were heavy applications and Government allotted but 16 per cent. The following are the quotations in the forward market:—Sept. to Dec. 1/6-1/32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from last closing of dol 5.10 to dol 5.08 5/8, but improving to dol 5.11 3/8 again eased off to dol 5.07 7/8 and closed at dol 5.08 7/8. The Paris-London cross rate moved between 76.34 and 76.28 closing at 76.34. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.42 1/2 and 58.65 respectively.

GOLD.

Firm conditions prevailed in the gold market during the early part of the week and the price of ready rose from Rs 34-5-0 to Rs. 34-10-0 per tola. The rate declined gradually to Rs. 34-5-0 Wednesday. Towards the close it rallied to Rs. 34-6-0 and closed thereat. Rumours in foreign markets that the dollar may be devalued by a further 10 per cent and the premium on gold over gold currencies accounted for the activity in this market. As the local price of the metal was above export parity very little business was transacted for export. Arrivals from upcountry are almost unchanged at some 12,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no better than 3,000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns improved at the beginning to Rs. 21-11-6 for ready and Rs. 21-12-0 for forward but closed Rs. 21-10-9 and Rs. 21-11-3 respectively. In London the price of gold improved from 138/1 to 138/4 and finished at 138/1 1/2. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Ranchi" amounted to Rs. 8.58 lacs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-10 and Rs. 34-5-0 for ready, Rs 34-10-3 and Rs. 34-5-6 for 25th August settlement and Rs. 34-10-9 and Rs. 34-6-3 for 24th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 150,584 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Erratic fluctuations characterised the silver market this week. The price of ready after opening at Rs. 59-12 declined to as low as Rs. 59-7 but improved towards the end to Rs. 60-4 and closed at Rs. 59-14 per 100 tolas. News from both the United States as well as from London was distinctly bullish, but as Shanghai did not respond, rates in the local market were easier. Subsequently, however, on better advices from London and an improved tone in the Shanghai market, silver rates here rallied. Business transacted was fair-sized, but mostly inter-bazar. The daily offtake shows no better than 15 to 20 bars, while Stocks on hand continue heavy estimated at some 10,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar moved between 1/4 5/8 and 1/4-11/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21 3/4d and 21-7/16d for ready and 21-11/16d and 21 3/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-4 and Rs. 59-7 for ready, Rs. 60-5 and Rs. 59-8 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 60-7 and Rs. 59-11 for 27th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 28 bars and Rs. 158,200 in coin.

SHARES

A steady tone was manifest on the Stock Exchange during the week and cotton mill shares recorded price improvements following a rise in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 763/12 761/4 769/6; Century Rs. 265/10 260 263/12; Central India Rs. 235/10 230 232/8; Kohinoor Rs. 167/8 164/6 166/14; New Great Rs. 136/14 129/6 132/8; Simplex Rs. 81/14 78/2 79/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 177/8 172/8.

In the miscellaneous section a healthy tone prevailed. Upon the publication of the Select Committee's report on Indian Steel Protection Bill, steel shares gathered strength and prices showed improvement on balance. Tata Steel Ordys, after opening at Rs. 72/14 eased to Rs. 70-14 but improved to Rs. 72 and Defd. shares similarly declining from Rs. 295 to Rs. 280 improved and closed at Rs. 288/12. 2nd Pref. shares were quoted at Rs. 149/12. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 147/8. Tata Powers eased from Rs. 1121/4 to Rs. 1111/4 but gained to Rs. 1124/6. Andhra Valleys finished at Rs 1488/12. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 185/10, while Bombay Burmahs were slightly easier at Rs. 446/14. Bombay Trams were unchanged at Rs 146/4 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 302/8. Cement shares were in demand. Bundis changing hands at Rs 31/14, Indian Cements at Rs. 398/12 and Katni ordys at Rs. 338/12 with Defds unchanged at Rs. 1275. Shahabad Cement shares are quoted at Rs. 345/10. Scindia Steam shares advanced by a rupee to Rs. 10/12. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij eased by Rs. 10 to Rs. 862/8, while Tapti Valleys kept steady at Rs. 767/8.

Imperial Bank shares receded from Rs. 1455 to Rs 1449/0, while Contributories showed no change at Rs. 355/10. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 112/4, while those of the Central Bank receded from Rs. 30 to Rs. 29/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Long Liquidation Over

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Office:—"Liverpool wheat think liquidation about over and general situation warrants a higher price level. Recommend buying Liverpool about this level."

Many people are sceptical of following wheat and are afraid that after a steady recovery from the exceedingly low point of sh. 4 per cent in February this year prices may again recede. It must however be remembered that about a year ago with large surplus stocks everywhere prices were around the present level of sh. 6 per cental. To-day the world's statistical position is entirely another matter and is undoubtedly strong. These statistics we have published from time to time and there is no material change in the world's crop outlook. As stated in the above cable the general situation warrants higher prices and after a decline of about 9d. per cental due chiefly to profit-taking, we strongly recommend purchases in Liverpool around sh. 6 per cental for December.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Aug. 15.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal:—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Linseed bolt brown Rs. 26 27
Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Ajavan Rs. 17, 20
Oil cakes Rs. 15, 18
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 12
Lintal Rs. 15, 16
Jawar Rs. 10, 12
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Rs. 86, 90
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Benagl Rs. 70, 78
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 Srs Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 Srs Rs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs Rs. 2/12
Tea Rates:—
Lipton 9 as to 1/12 Brook Bond 9 as to 1/12
Bharmal 7 as to 1/4 Chandra brand 8 1/2 as to 1/10

Shares—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 118
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 104
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 80
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 18
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 45
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 4.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion—
Gold bar per tolas 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 60

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The 29th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will be held on August 28th and 29th 1934, at the headquarters of the Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, presiding.

AGENDA OF MEETING.

The agenda of the meeting includes (1) Cultivation of improved varieties of cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind, (2) Campaign for extension, seed distribution and marketing of pure Sind-American cotton, (3) Licensing of gins and presses, (4) Organization of regulated cotton markets under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, and (5) Findings of the special meeting of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Under item (5) the meeting will have before it a summary of the discussions on all agricultural research, seed distribution and other important schemes of the Committee and the recommendations thereon of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

Among the new schemes proposed to be introduced are, (1) Schemes for survey of Goghari Cotton in Gujerat and Baroda State. (2) Scheme for investigation into Root Rot of cotton in Gujerat, and (3) Wagad Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme.

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

Decrease In July

U. S. A. Mills consumption for July was 359,290 bales as against 333,090 Bales in last June and 600,000 bales in July 1933. This shows a decrease of 4,000 bales as compared with June and 241,000 bales as compared with July 1934.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/J
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 260 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 3/4 16th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 17th inst.
Java/London 7.38 16th inst.
London/Paris 76.34 16th inst.
London/Belgium 21.42 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.41 3/4 16th inst.
London/Italy 58.65 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.88 1/2 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th inst.
London/New York 5.08 1/16 16th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.42 1/4 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-18-4 15th inst. £6-18-1 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 3/4 15th inst. 21 5/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 11/16 15th inst. 21 9/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 15th inst. 13/16 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 15th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 17.

On Thursday London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 21 5/8d. while New York silver prices remained unchanged at 49 3/4 cents. Dollar-Sterling closed at 5.09 in New York which London. Paris Exchange weakened 6 points to 76.34. Shanghai Exchange on London closed quiet to-day at 1.4 5/8.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business. The general opinion is divided and some ardent bulls still look for material advance and are buying call options freely at higher fixed rates while some operators believe that there will be no change in America for some time. The market is overbought and the technical position of the market is weak but sellers of options will be forced to buy at advancing prices if American Government raises basic price. To-day prices fluctuated within a narrow range highest being Rs. 60/1 and the lowest Rs. 59/15. There was a limited business.

Gold market was steady with a slight improvement in demand and prices were quoted at Rs. 34/6/3.

Ready silver	59	15	0
Shravan delivery	60	0	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	1	6
Ready gold	34	6	0
Shravan delivery	34	6	3
Bhadarva delivery	34	6	9

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 17

Java ready	13	14	0
S S Arabia	4	0	3
S S Himalaya	4	0	3
S S Ranee	4	0	9
July shipment	4	0	0
A/S shipment	4	0	3
O/D shipment	4	0	9
African ready	13	15	0
Britania ready	15	7	0
British refined	14	5	0
Cawnpore	21	12	0
Saraiya ready	14	3	0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 17

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/4/6; Highest Rs. 26/5/9; Lowest Rs. 26/3; Closing Rs. 26/4
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/0/6; Highest Rs. 27/2/9; Lowest Rs. 26/15/6; Closing Rs. 27/0/6
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18: Highest Rs. 18/4: Closing Rs. 18/3
Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 24/10; Highest Rs. 24/12/6; Closing Rs. 24/12
February delivery: Opening Rs. 27/11 Highest Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27/9/6; Closing Rs. 27/12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 17

Barsi-Nugger	58 bales.
Berar	50 bales.
Dhollera	449 bales.
Rajputana	36 bales.
Sind-Punjab	100 bales
Compta-Dharwar	482 bales.
Western-Northerns	143 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	109 bales.
Egyptian	461 bales.
East Africans	1.368 bales.
Total cotton	3,256 bales.
Wheat	12,309 cwts
Linseed	10,289 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	292 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,365 cwts
Poppyseed	79 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,006 cwts.
Castorseed	3,882 cwts.
Rice	16,655 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,099 cwts
Mowraseed	1,366 cwts
Gram	640 cwts.
Joowar	370 cwts.
Bajree	1,680 cwts.
Coal	662 tons.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Buyers Holding Back

Liverpool, Aug 17

A Liverpool firm writes:—

With buyers of cloth and yarn still holding the view that a better opportunity will present itself for making purchases, and as prices have shown an increase on the week, conditions on 'Change have been rather quiet

CLOTH.

Calcutta, has been in the market for small lots of chooties, light bleaching cloth sarries and fancies and one for two lines of white yarn chooties. Karachi has been a moderate buyer of medium and fine mulls, whilst Bombay and Madras have only purchased minor quantities of various cloths; several of the up-country markets have been buyers of dyed goods and fancies, Ceylon has been printed and fancies, Ceylon has been a small buyer of printed and dyed goods.

The enquiry from China last week has not materialised in fact, business from that quarter has been rather quiet Only small lots have been placed with Egypt and the near East, with tanjibs and bleaching cloths in chief demand. Several lots of dyed specialities have been booked for South America. West Africa has been a buyer of prints and bleached goods

YARN.

Enquiry for yarn has been limited although prices have generally remained firm. The chief business has been done in the medium qualities. This section is still feeling the effects of the German situation, business with this country being practically at a standstill.

UNWISE TO RELY ON LARGE COTTON CROP IN INDIA

Bombay, Aug 16

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

During the last week the cotton markets have been nervous in tone. The advance which followed the Bureau Report brought out heavy profit taking which was not surprising considering that a level of price had been reached which is higher than we have seen for a long time. The consuming section of the trade has been loth to follow the advance and discouraging reports are being received from many quarters. On the other hand the drought in the dry sections of the American cotton belt is still unrelieved and further deterioration must have taken place since the crop estimate was made up at the beginning of this month. The drought has now lasted so long much of the damage must be irreparable and rain if it were received now could do little to improve the position. A short American crop this year is practically a certainty. The poor demand for American cotton is not surprising for the price of that staple is definitely expensive as compared with other growths. It is now being pointed out that there are large supplies of outside growths. Admittedly these have been expanding in recent years, but as fast as they have increased they have been consumed and nowhere is there any accumulation of supplies. In Egypt where a large crop was grown last year, there is actually a decrease in the carryover. In India we had a larger crop also but there has been little addition to our carryover. This last week there has been much talk that this year India is going to produce a very large crop which is going to help the supply position. We think it is very unwise to count on a large production in this country so early in the season. So far our crop has done reasonably well, but everyone ought to know that it is the weather during the months of September and October which makes or mars the bulk of the Indian crop. Heavy rains in these months have destroyed large quantities of what had promised to be large crops As it is during the last few days we have had reports from many parts of the Oomra area that rainfall has been excessive, and such weather at this time of the year usually means that the plants grow too much to wood, at the expense of fruit later on. India produces the second largest cotton crop in the world, and should unfavourable weather bring our production below the average, much higher prices for cotton would certainly result.

MODERATE DEMAND.

The local market has also had to absorb much profit taking largely from successful option operators, Exporters have found very little fresh business, but this is not unusual at this time of the year. Local Millowners report moderate demand for cloth and there is an increasing disposition on their part to secure supplies. We are of opinion they are wise to do so. There are possibilities of much higher prices and very little probability of any appreciable decline in the price of raw material. The recent heavy liquidation has greatly improved the technical position of all markets, which should now be ready for an advance to new high levels, should the Bureau Report on 8th September bring a further reduction in the American crop estimate. The weather during the first half of this month has been such as to preclude the possibility of any increase in that estimate.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

	This week.
Total Bullion	£192,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 23,500,000
(A) Other Deposits	£126,200,000
Government Securities	£ 84,100,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 15,600,000
Notes and coins	£68,100,000
Notes in circulation	£384,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	45.48%
(A) Other Deposits Including Bankers	£ 89,500,000
(B) Other securities including discounts and advances	£ 5,500,000

POSITION OF COTTON IN PUNJAB

High Priced Variety Produced But No Market

(By Col. E. H. Cole Okara)

I have been requested to send an article for the Seasonal Notes and cannot do better than to invite the attention of readers to the position of cotton in the Punjab.

Few Zamindars are aware that thanks to the labours of our Botanists, the highest priced cotton in India is now being produced in the Punjab, and can be produced by any Zamindar who cultivates his land with care and conserves his water supply. I refer to N. T. 36 for which 75 to 85 'on' Broach can be obtained in Bombay; unfortunately the seed is of fuzzy variety which the bazar does not like; so it is priced low at present.

This N. T. 36 will not mix with low grade cottons, so there is no demand for it by up country ginners. The only way to get a price is to gin bale and send to Bombay. This is impossible for the ordinary Zamindars unless they can combine to grow, gin and send to Bombay. Provided one type or variety is grown, it is quite feasible to gin and bale separate lots, the bales being numbered and then sell collectively. When you have good cotton like this, it is necessary to attract the market to it and no market will be attracted to a new type unless it is in bulk and available of even grade. Machines and spinning mills are set to take certain grades and it is not worth while to adjust machines for small amounts of cotton, however good it may be. Here is Rs. 1-8-0 per maund Kapes available as premium for this N. T. 36 I mention this one type as I know it, but there may be others just as good for other localities. Surely it is possible for people interested to come together and evolve some scheme to market their produce and obtain full value. Government through their Botanists have produced the cotton, it is up to Zamindars to put their heads together to market it.

Consider what was happened to 4-F. Here is a good reliable cotton which the Botanists produced many years ago; no attempt has ever been made to market this pure, in bulk; ginners have not been able to procure sufficient pure 4-F., and so they have mixed it with Desi to obtain the grade required by the Mills and yet Rs. 20 to Rs. 35, 'on' Broach is available for good 4-F. in Bombay.

It is no good abusing ginners for mixing or spinners for using the mixture, both would take the pure stuff if available in sufficient quantities and until growers will organise to market their produce and offer it to spinners pure, mixing will go on, and we will continue to hear that 4-F. has deteriorated, the samples have deteriorated because up to 25 per cent. Desi is mixed with it.

If Zamindars want full price for their produce they must grow good cotton and learn how to market it by combination, co-operation or any other name you like to call it. If they cannot exert themselves to do this no one but they themselves will be to blame.—"National Call."

IMPROVEMENT IN JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Restricted Turnover In Coarse Counts

The eagerly awaited American Bureau Report was published on Wednesday night, the 8th inst., and this proved to be a bullish document. Prices of cotton as a extent bu subsequently declined and are now only a few fsw point s higher than those ruling before the Bureau was published. There have been violent fluctuations in cotton prices since after the cotton prices since after the Bureau but the undertone remains steady and hopeful. In the Yarn market prices have remained fairly steady during the week and wilst there have been no further advance in prices of Indian yarns the Japanese and Shanghai yarns have shown a distinct improvement during the week. In Indian yarns, the undertone in medium and fine counts continues firm and further sales have been arranged. As regards Coarse counts prices have remained fairly steady but the turnover is very restricted. Reports from consuming districts are more or less encouraging and it is believed that soon after the Monsoon is over, there will be a general improvement in demand from almost all quarters. The progress of Monsoon has so far been satisfactory and growing crops are reported to be in fairly good condition. Naturally therefore the consuming districts are hopeful about the future prospects of business conditions in the next few weeks. The future outlook in yarns, therefore, is distinctly hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing special to report in this class of yarns in as much as in spite of the improvement the prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns are still much lower than those of English yarns and those are more popular with the Indian consumers. Forward business therefore is very scarce in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS

There has been some further improvement in prices of all kinds of Japanese yarns after the publication of the Bureau report. In twofold grey yarns there has been substantial improvement in prices on account of limited stocks and small arrivals. In single Grey yarns, 40s as well as 60s, there has been further small improvement during the week. In Mercerized yarns speculative turnover has been increasing every day and prices have shown further improvement in ready as well as forward positions. Trading in all Japanese yarns has shown considerable expansion and dealers have been more cheerful. In case of Spun Silk, Raw Silk and other yarns, there has been no change but the undertone is fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS

Prices of Italian yarns remained unchanged during the week. Demand contiues on a moderate scale particularly in 150s. and 180s. In other Deniers demand is rather slack. In case of dull yarns sales are not now so brisk as before but the present limited arrivals have been going into consumption. As regards Japanese yarns the position remains more of less unchanged. Reports of heavy arrivals at Madras by the incoming steamers haove received and this has unfavourably affected all Southern markets during the week. As regards local market as well as Northern markets, there have been moderate sales of Japanese yarns but the prices do not show any improvement, owing to large stocks and regular heavy arrivals. The future outlook is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARSNS.

Our Mills are able to show better sales of their yarns for forward deliveries at prices which in many cases are found remunerative. Stocks of yarn in the consuming districts are yet not large particularly in fine counts and demand is steadily improving although the consumers are not as usual able to pay much higher prices asked by the Mills, the dealers and middlemen are not hesitating to take the risk in anticipation of improved demand and better prices in the next few months. The general feeling continues more optimistic and with favourable outlook for Monsoon and steady cotton prices it is believed that the yarn prices will show further improvement.

RUBBER AND COPPER

Higher Prices Expected

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

"Rubber:—Steady but quiet holiday influence, firm undertone and higher prices confidently anticipated later, favour accumulation."

April/June 7 7/8 8, July/August 8, 8 1/8

Copper £28/15/.
Tin £229/15/0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 16.

3 per cent India Sterling £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £93 1/8
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/65 £115 1/4
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 3/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £107
6 per cent India Sterling 35/37 £105
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £100 7/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Broach J/A. Op. 226 1/4: Highest 226 3/4; Lowest 226 1/4; Closing 226 3/4
Broach A/M. 1955 Op. 232 1/2; Highest 233 1/4, Lowest 232 1/2; Closing 233
Oomra D/J. Op. 204; Highest 204 3/4 Lowest 204; Closing 204 3/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 147 1/4; Highest 147 1/4; Lowest 146 3/4; Closing 147 1/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-5-35) Rs 26 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-34) Rs 3 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 10 3/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 16

October 69 3/4 plus 1 3/4d
December 72 7/8 plus 1 7/8d
March 74 7/8 plus 1 7/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 16

September 1-01 1/4 plus 1/4c
December 1-03 3/4 plus 1/8c
May 1-06—

ADVISABLE TO BUY WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL

Heavy long liquidation catching stopless limits was mainly responsible for yesterday's sharp decline, state Messrs. M. and B. Stern. Prices in Liverpool have now declined about 9d. per central from the top despite no material change in the world's statistical position. It appears there will be no exportable surplus in America whilst the Canadian supply position is also precarious Europe according to Broomhall will need to import this season owing to shortage of crops. A better exportable surplus may be expected from Australia and the Argentine though their carry-overs are considerably smaller than previous seasons. A large part of this surplus however is likely to be taken by the Far East especially China where very serious damage has been caused by drought. We strongly recommend purchases in Liverpool at present prices.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT CROP

Acreage Increase 9 Per Cent But Yield Low

Calcutta, Aug. 16.

The All-India wheat forecast for 1933/34:—Area sown 36,062,000 acres an increase of 9 per cent.

Yield 9,358,000 tons—a decrease of 1 per cent.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Cotton Broach A/M	27	0	0
Cotton August	4	0	0
Cotton September	10	8	0
Silver Shravan	0	10	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	7	0
Gold Shravan	0	3	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	7	6
Linseed September	0	3	0
Linseed May	0	12	6
Wheat September	0	2	3
Wheat January	0	7	0
Wheat May	0	8	6
Groundnuts March	2	3	0
Castorseed May	2	12	0

No Consideration Of Bankhead Proposal

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	5
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Common	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold Deb	48
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	19
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel & Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	34
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	21 1/8
Baltimore and Ohio	16
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	13
Amer. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	90
Canadian Pacific	14
American Power and Lt. dol 6 Pfd	14
Columbia Gas Corptn. dol 6 Pfd	66
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.	20
American Locomotive Coy	19
Continental Oil Company	19
Eaton Mfg. Company	15
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Coy	23
Int. Tel. & Tel. Corptn.	10
Noranda Mines Ltd.	44
St. Regis Paper Company	3
United Light and Power 'A'	2
Bethlehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 5/8
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper	12 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	26
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	29 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Phillips Petrol	15 1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Manufacturing	12
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	22 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corpt. of America	22
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amer. Locomotive	19
Amer. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	65
Elec. Bond and Share dol 6 Pfd.	44
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co	13
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
B. F. Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc.	23
Phillip Petroleum Co.	17
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Coy.	16

Market steady. Brokers' loans down dol. 6,000,000.

New York Call Rate 1 p.c. Anaconda 12 1/2; U. S. Steel 33 /8; G. Motors 29 1/2; I. Nickel 25 1/2; Chase Bank 25; City Bank 23; Socony 15 1/4; N. Y. Central 21 1/4; W. U. Teleg. 34; Total business 3/4 million.

NEW YORK.

New York, August 16,

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.54
December 1934	13.68
January 1935	—
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.51
December 1934	13.66
January 1935	13.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 16.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 16.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.50
November 1934	8.53
December 1934	8.57
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.67
May 1935	8.74
July 1935	8.81
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool August 15.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.37
Fine (Good Staple)	5.52
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.67
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.72
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.44
Fine	3.54
Superfine	3.64
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, August 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-7/8,

Relief Corporation Buys Cloth In The States

Crop Prospects Declining In Drought Area

Market Awaits Details Of U. S. New Agricultural Policy

Bombay, Aug. 17.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later long liquidation and disappointing attitude of spinners

NO LOANS AT 13 CENTS

Mr. Bankhead's suggestion of pegging cotton prices at 13 cents and suspension of the Processing tax during the marketing period of the American cotton is not receiving any attention of the Agricultural Department. It is believed that Bankers will give free loans to cotton growers and there is no need of any Government help. However in view of reduced production and subsequently limited supplies of raw materials, the U. S. Government is planning to revise its policy of price raising. So far the whole question is being investigated and operators are inclined to await details of the proposed changes.

SPINNERS QUIET

Spinners are unwilling to follow the rise although the Corporation is buying fairly large quantities of cloth for relief purposes. It is understood that demand from consuming centres is limited and there is no possibility of any sudden improvement in the near future.

SILVER MOVE

The move for nationalisation Silver which was believed to increase consumption of cotton and raise cotton prices is without any effect. The talk of World conference to stabilise monetary standards is a mere speculation and so far there are no signs of any definite move

DAMAGE TO CROP

In the meantime excessive heat is doing serious damage to the growing cotton crop in Texas and Oklahoma and Arkansas. But this fact is disregarded as adequate provision was made in the last Bureau Report and surprising low figures were estimated for the drought stricken are:

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The weekly weather report states that in the Mississippi Valley dryness was more in evidence. In the East conditions were favourable to the crop though there have been complaints of some weevil. In the West conditions is poorish. There is much premature opening and picking was rapid though in the centre of Oklahoma plants are shedding heavily and there is much wilting and top-blooming with general deterioration. In the central highlands deterioration continues

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with October 13.56 which was the highest level of the day. There was a marked absence of any trade buying and prices declined 16 points from the opening level on long liquidation and Southern selling October option was quoted as ow as 13.40. The market was dull and finally closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 7 to 4 points.

Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 13.50c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Oreans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 13.36c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures marpet opened firm at a rise of 8 points on Thursday with October 7.02. There was general buying on Bankhead proposals and unfavourable weather which met with profit-taking by Liverpool operators. Later on there was some Bombay buying. In the afternoon the market was featureless and awaited fresh incentives. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points during the day and finally closed at a rise of 7 points for near months while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.24d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active in sympathy with firmness of American cotton and closed at a rise of 8 points. At the close October, January and March options were quoted at 5.29.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points and spot cotton prices were 6 points higher at 8.75. Uppers futures advanced 4 points and spot cotton prices gained 8 points at 7 54d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Sakels closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 13 to 8 points. Ashmouni December was 13.46 and Sakel November was quoted at 16.08.

HOPES FOR 15 CENTS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

The Secretary of Agriculture's statement that they are not considering Bankhead's proposal for the removal of the processing tax, coupled with fears of labour troubles caused a slight reaction.

According to mail advices the Agricultural Administrative officials are reported to be of the opinion that prices will be stabilised around 13 cents during the marketing season in consequence of the keenness of Bankers to utilise the large funds at their disposal by liberal loans on commodities.

The Administration do not desire any spectacular rise in prices which would disturb export trade, but are strongly of the opinion that the statistical position alone will force prices over 15 cents before the turn of the year

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	13.56+.09
N. Y. October Lowest (2-54 p.m.)	13.46—.07
Liverpool January Highest (10-15 a.m.)	7.03+.10
Liverpool January Lowest (11-15 a.m.)	7.00+.07

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Crop prospects declining particularly in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. There are chances for renewed advances.

Liverpool.—Trading dull. Market awaits details of Washington's new agricultural policy.

New York.—Market met liquidation on advances caused by bullish news. Prefer buying on declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—active and steady Government large buyers.

New York.—Small market. Liquidation. Southern selling. Trade bought on scale.

New York.—The Secretary of Agriculture says that the Agricultural Department is not taking into consideration the Bankhead proposal. Local selling. Good demand for dry goods on account of relief from Corporation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

The Secretary of the Agriculture stated that he is not considering removing of the processing tax nor loan in excess of ten cents on this crop unless Government are interfering. Think decline may proceed further.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-05 a.m.—Light rains Texas Gulf Coast Excessive heat continues in the Western Belt and West Texas. Generally fair. All balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

11-27 a.m.—Some Bombay buying.

8-30 p.m.—U. S. A. Mill consumption for July 359,000 bales. (against 363,000 for June 1934 and 600,000 for July 1933).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 16.

October 1934	13.40—07
December 1934	13.55— 5
January 1935	13.61—04
March 1935	13.72—76
May 1935	13.81—05
July 1935	13.85—06
Middling Spot	13.50—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 16.

October 1934	13.36—07
December 1934	13.51—06
January 1935.. ..	13.56—05
Middling Spot	13.36—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		7.04+07
September 1934 ..		7.03+07
October 1934 ..		7.01+07
November 1934 ..		7.00+08
December 1934 ..		7.00+08
January 1935 ..	7.02	7.01+08
February 1935 ..		7.01+08
March 1935		7.01+08
April 1935		7.01+08
May 1935		7.01+09
June 1935		7.00+09
July 1935		7.00+04
Middling Spot ..		7.24+05

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST

EAST: Partly cloudy with scattered showers.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.

WEST: Partly cloudy.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Aug. sellers 26/-.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 30/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/4-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct sellers 6/1-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 16

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-5/8
Forward	21-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 16.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. £6-18/1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 16.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	50-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 16

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.88-1/2
Amsterdam	7.42-3/4
Brussels	21.42-1/4
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.41-3/4
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.12
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.08 1/16

LONDON METALS.

London, August 16.

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	33-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228 1/2

SEEDS.

London, August 16

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-1-3.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-12-6.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 16.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 20/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 136 at Cross Rate 5.09.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 232—Liverpool May 1935 6.96 Rs. 71 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 232—New York May 13.81 Rs. 69 at Cross Rate 5.09.

BOMBAY COTTON

Strike In U. S. A.

Bombay, Aug 17.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open to-day at Rs 232 for Broach A but reports of a strike in U. S. A. Cotton Mills from September 1st discouraged buyers and the market opened weak at Rs. 230/8 and declined to Rs. 229/2 on professional long liquidation. Later on there was scattered short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 229/8. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but opened easy at a loss of 7 points and later on recorded further decline. There was considerable unloading in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 227 8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	222
Broach A/M	228
Oomra D/J	199-8
Bengal D/J	145

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 17

Bengal Superfine	151/54
Bengal Fine	141/44
Bengal F G	130/34
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/44
Sindh-Punjab F G	130/34
Wardha-Hingt	212/14
Nagpur Sayner	210/12
Pundhurna	202/204
Yeotmal	200/202
Arvi	200/202
Ellichpur	201/204
Amraoti-Berar	197/199
Khamgaon	197/202
Mulkapur	187/190
Khandesh	187/90
Jalna/Sailu	188/192
Burwah/Sanavad	192/197
Broach Fine	225/28
Punjab/American	233/38
Punjab American mix	225/28
Cambodia	288/93
Miraj Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	298/33
Bagalkot	203/208
Kampala	360
Busoga	358
Jinja	355
Manza	351

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following press communique:—

The First All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1934-35 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar. The Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-36 p.m (S. T.) on Monday, the 20th instant.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 17

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh ...		283,141
Central India ...		229,769
Barsi and Nagar	58	179,863
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		50,701
Berar	50	461,241
Central Provinces ...		116,457
Total Oomras	108	1,321,172
Dholera	449	149,327
N W Provinces ...		9,184
Rajputana	36	60,101
Sind-Punjab	100	187,516
Broach ...		332,885
Compta and Dharwar	48	84,190
Westerns-Northerns	143	60,280
Cocoanada ...		475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	109	44,848
Persian ...		2,405
American ...		26,485
Egyptian and African	1,829	83,894
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		28
Total	3,256	2,462,790

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	850	382,475
Japan and China	6,450	1,076,233
Coast Ports ...		22,199
Up-country by Rail ...		124,615
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		20,261
Total	7,300	1,625,783

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 17

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Broach No. 2	...	232	229	227	225	
Punjab-Ame	...	239	235	234	232	
Surat	...	291	288	285	282	
Rajpipla	...	9	286	283	280	
Navsari	...	293	290	287	281	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 16-8-34	111000	81000
Receipts yesterday 16-8-34	6000	12000
Exports to date 16-8-34	108000	337000
Stock at Ports 10-8-34	2391000	2965000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-8-34	117000	1151000
Stock at Liverpool 10-8-34	998000	828000
Visible Supply 10-8-34	5215000	6375000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-34	116000	200000
Quantity out of Sight 10-8-34	226000	366000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Punjab Cement And Tata Powers Look Up

STEEL AND MILL SHARES QUIET

Bombay, August 17.

The local Share Bazaar was quiet but steady to-day with a fair turnover.

There was a sudden rise in Punjab Cement Shares on rumours that large quantities of cements of this concern will be used in reconstruction of Behar. Rohtak factory is near but there was some professional buying and in the absence of any important selling prices recorded a sharp rise of rupee one. Other Cement Shares remained neglected with a scattered business.

Another active spot was Tata Power Shares which experienced steady demand. Expectations of Rs. 30 dividend and one share to every holder of 10 shares are influencing steady buying and prices registered an improvement of Rs. 6 while other electric shares were quiet Andhra lost Rs. 1 1/4.

With the decline in raw cotton, Mill Shares were quiet except Bombay Dyeing, in which a professional operator is manipulating. Tata Steel Shares were quiet with a small loss. Dfds. declined by Rs 1 1/4, ordinary annas four and Second Preference annas eight. Bellapur Sugar Shares were quiet and there was some profit-taking in Petrol Shares. Government Securities were steady with a moderate business.

Business for next settlement will commence from Tuesday, the 21st instant. Century shares opened at Rs. 263 and declined to Rs. 262 to improve to Rs. 264. At this level there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 261/4. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 770 and after advancing to Rs. 772 reacted to Rs. 770/10. New Great Mill shares opened at Rs. 131 and after declining to Rs. 123 closed at Rs. 125/10. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1125 and closed at about the highest level of the day at Rs. 1130/10. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 288 and after advancing to Rs. 290 prices declined to Rs. 287. Tata Steel Second Preference shares declined to Rs. 148/12. Tata Construction shares declined annas four to Rs. 79/8. Burma shares were quiet at Rs. 445/10.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 10
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	770 10
200 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	261
100 Central India	229 6
100 Colaba	105 10
100 Coorla	96 4
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
I E D Sassoon	0 3
100 Elphinstone	0 12
100 Finlay	96 4
100 Gokak	150 0
1000 Hindustan	X.D.1700 0
100 Indore	112 8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	66 4
100 Kohinoor	165 10
250 Laxmi	746 4
100 Madhowji	9 12
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1330 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug 17.

Bombay Dyeing 770, 769, 772, 770/10

Century 263, 262, 264, 261

Central India 232, 231, 228

Colaba 106, 105

Kohinoor 166, 167, 165

New Great 131, 123, 126

Simplex 78

Swadeshi 172, 171

Bundi 31/14, 32/2

Indian Cement 398, 400

Tata Steel Dfd. 288, 287, 290, 286

Tata Steel Ord 72/2, 71/12, 72/2, 71/12

Bombay Steamer 302, 301, 302

Bombay Burma 447, 446, 445

Andhra 1490, 1487, 1490, 1486

Tata Hydro 147

Tram 146

250 Model	56 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	125 10
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	295 0
25 Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	78 12
100 Swadeshi	171 14
100 Swan	55 10
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1380 0
1000 Western	758 12
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-50 Central	29 2
500 Imp. F. Paid	1443 12
125-500 Imp. Conty	355 10
50-100 India	112 4
5 Union	5-1-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	32 2
70 Gwalior	91 8
250 Indian	400 10
40 Katni Def.	1276 4
100 Katni Ord	340 0
75 Okha	176 4
10 Punjab ...	22 10
100 Shahabad	346 14
70 United	86 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	34 12
200 Oriental	3750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1486 4
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	146
100 Bom. Suburban	143 12
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	147 13
1000 Tata Power	1130 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	862 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	89/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	89/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	106
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106/6
5 per cent 1957 Mysore	117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 E D L	104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH).

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	99/12
4 per cent 194	106
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	112/10
5 per cent 1939/44	108/11
5 per cent 1940/43	109/12
5 per cent 1935	102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/13
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	104/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102
5 per cent M Deb 1959	112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954	123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/10/6 and advanced to Rs. 89/14/6. At this level there was some long liquidation.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 11/16
To-day's opening	1.4 5/8
To-day's closing	1.4 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 15th August	5,860
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,459,534
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,505,357
Decrease	—45,823

100 Amr Patty	122
100 C. Province	92 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	89
100 Gujrat	70 8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 12
100 Pachora Jamner	84 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge X. D.	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	763 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	21 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	287 8
75 Tata Steel Ord	71 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	183 12
50 Belapur Sugar	213 2
250 Bom. Steam	302 8
125 Bom Burma	445 10
50 Bom Burma Conty.	145 0
8sh. B. B. Petrol	4 5 0
50 Bom. Telephone	96 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	135 0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100 Ind Radio Ordy	527 8
1000 Port Canning	585 0
15 Scindia	10 10
30 Tata Construction	79 8
25 Tata Oil	19 10
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
6 p c Bombay Steam	291 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82 12
5 p.c. Central India	473 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1365 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148 12
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	649 8

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER FALL OF 18 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Speculative Demand Dormant On Fears Of General Strike

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Easy But Tin Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

On Friday, the sterling dollar cross-rate improved a little but the sterling franc cross-rate remained unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DORMANT.

The New York Cotton market ruled dormant in the absence of speculative support despite unchanged weather conditions in the cotton area.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold prices ruled firm but silver was slightly weak.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED DULL

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices were easy on commission houses selling. Argentine Linseed ruled dull.

TIN STEADY AND JUTE UNCHANED

Tin was steady. Jute remained unchanged. Rubber improved a little.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES SOMEWHAT BETTER

The London Stock Exchange displayed no prominent feature while gilt-edged Securities were somewhat better.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug 17

Previous closing	13.55
To-day's opening	13.41
Difference	—.14
To-day's closing	13.37
Difference	—.18

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 221-8
April-May	Rs. 227-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug 17

Previous closing	7.01
To-day's opening	6.94
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	6.84
Difference	—.17

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 17

Weather conditions in the cotton area remained unchanged but speculative demand was dormant. United textile workers of America's instructions to the Executive Council of the Union to call a general strike of the Cotton Textile Industry about the beginning of September had a depressing effect on the cotton market which declined by about 15 points.

Trading in December option commenced 14 points lower at 13.40 on lower Liverpool cables. The market was inactive for some time but later slightly improved on scattered buying December being quoted at 13.45.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.37 with a decline of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

October — 13.27/13.28
December (13.69) 13.42/13.40
January — 13.46/13.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (7.01) 6.88
American December (7.00) 6.87
Egyptian October (8.50) 8.36
Egyptian November (8.55) 8.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 17
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 228-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 228-8 with a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 17

Linseed September	7 1 3
Linseed May	6 12 0
Wheat September	4 1 9
Wheat January	4 7 6
Wheat May	4 7 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 16

September 1.74 plus 01
December 1.81—
March 1.86 plus 01
May 1.90

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 16

September	14.34—16
November	14.35—21
December	14.47—14

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug 17

Previous closing	5.09
To-day's opening	5.09 5/8
To-day's closing	5.10

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 17

Previous closing	5.08 1/16
To-day's opening	5.08 5/8
To-day's closing	5.09 15/16
Difference	+.01 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 17

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 17

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.08 5/8 which later improved to 5.09 7/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.09 15/16.

The franc remained steady at 76.34 and closed at the same rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 17

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 5/8d.	21 9/16d.
Forward	21 9/16d.	21 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 17

Gold (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-3 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 17

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 5/8d) 21 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1 1/2) £6 18-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 17

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 17
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay	(38.31) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan	(58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai	(1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 17

There was not much doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 59/14, 59/15 and 60/1 and in the absence of outside incentive prices remained steady near these levels.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/6, 34/6/3 and 34/7 and declined by a quarter anna following improvement in the sterling dollar.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WEAK

Liverpool, Aug 17

The Liverpool cotton market was weak on strike news. There was Continental and general liquidation. Market lacked confidence.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 17

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 68-3/4 and December at 71-3/4 and declined on commission houses selling and realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 17

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 100-1/2 and December at 103-1/2 and declined on commission houses selling and in sympathy with cotton. Later however there was some support but buyers were hesitant.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 17

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 50 and December at 52-1/8 and in the absence of support, prices declined. The undertone was quiet but steady.

Rye opened quiet but steady with December at 96. Business was restricted owing to unfavourable tendency of the grain market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 17

Argentine Linseed ruled with an easier tendency to-day. Prices opened barely steady with October being quoted at a decline of 22 points at 14.25 but later there was some short covering October rising 14.36, i.e. 11 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 17

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers). Unquoted. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £31 3/4) £31 1/4 to £31 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70.

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3)4/ £14 3/4

Dundee August (£17) unquoted.

Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16) 7 1/2 paid and buyer Oct-Dec (7 5/8) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/8) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 3/8) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/16) 10 sellers

BANK RATES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	per cent
London	2
New York	1 1/2
Berlin	4
France	2 1/2
Japan	3 1/2
Bombay	3 1/2

GENEREL TONE SATISFACTORY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP DECLINE IN COTTON ON GENERAL SELLING

Wheat Weak Owing To Rains In Argentine

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

On the Stock Exchange, the general tone was satisfactory but with operators adopting rather more cautious attitude, business was small. Giltedged securities however improved mainly due to the cessation of recent selling.

Cotton weakened sharply, general selling being induced by poor American advices. Wheat also was weaker owing to rains in Argentine and stopless selling

Wall Street opened steady but labour situation was a disturbing factor.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 17
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet but the tendency generally was good. Giltedgeds showed a rallying disposition. Mining shares were very steady. Industrials in general were firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 1/2) £80 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £105

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/4) dol 10 3/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (28-3) 28-6
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 40-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2)
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (107-3) 107-3
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-0
University Ordinary (21-6) 21-6
Ford Motors (32-9) 33-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-0) 128-4 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (90-0) 90-0
Bredrurd Dyers (12-3) 11-9
British Celonese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-3) 47-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 1/8) 25 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 262-6
Godul (185-0) 186-9
Moddar New (72-2 1/2) 71-6
Sub Nigel (217-6) 218-6
Spring Mines (135-0) 145-0
Union Corporation (148-3) 146-9

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 17
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 26-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-1 1/2) 43-6
Donaro Tea (57-9) 57-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (26-9) 26-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (13-4 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 52-9
Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (44-9) 43-10 1/2
Burma Oil (77-3) 78-6
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (46-3) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 17

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/4) dol 29 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 3/8) dol 12 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 34 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 79 3/8) unquoted.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (51 1/2) 51
L M S Ord (25 3/4) 25 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7 5/8) £7 3/8
Southern Defds (£23) £23 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£128 1/2) £130
London 'G' Stock (£89 1/2) £83

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Very Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Jute shares ruled firm again in sympathy with better Hessian market and good outside support. In coals the undertone was very steady although moderate business took place. Teas were unchanged. In mscellaneous with the exception of rubber and sugar shares there was nothing to be commented upon. Government Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 89/12; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/13; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/10; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/13; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 104/13.

Bank: Central Bank of India 30/2 ex div.

Railways:—Arrahsasaram Light Railway ex div; Sukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 62 ex div. small lot; Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 12/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 19/14; Kesoram 4/1; Mohini Mills 9/10.

Coals: — Amalgamated 19/14; Bengal 242/8; Bokara & Ramgur 4/2; Burrakur 14/1; Deoli 7/10; Equitable 24/2; Hurriladin 9/8; Nazira 9/4; New Beerbhoom 13/12; New Manbhoom 37; Samala Colliery 3/2; Seassole 2/1; Sendra 12/4; Talchar 1/15.

Jutes: Alliance ordy. 334; Bally 182 small lot; Barnagore 158; Belvedere 382; Birla pref. 108/8; Budge Budge 335 small lot; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 4/8 premium; Clive 31/2; Champdany 155; Dalhousie 366 small lot; Empire 37/14; Fort William 282 small lot; Fort Gloster 557; Gourepore ordy 509; Pukumchand ordy 14/5; Kankanarrah pref 130/8 cum div; Kamarhatt 538/8 ex div.

Rubber Shares: — Allenby 2 point 04 cts; Ayer Panas 2 point 72-1/2 cts; Kampas 3 point 65 cts; Kaula Sidim 3 point 35 cts; Pajam 2 point 57 1/2 cts; Semanggal 1 point 55 cts; Sungei Ramal 2 point 77-1/2 cts.

Sugars: Carew & Co. 19/15; Cawnpore 32/15; Champaran 22/10 Purtabpore ordy 15/8; Samastipore 9/10.

Teas: Bateli 6/8; Bishnauth 33-1/2; Tezpore ordy 12/5

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Aerating gas 75; Bengal Telephone New issue 16/4; Benares Electric 13/8; Patna Electric 14/8; Upper Ganges Electric 10/4; U P Electric 134/8; Bengal Iron 3/11; Burn & Company ordy 219/8 ex div. Indian Iron & Steel 6/3. Tata Iron & Steel defd. 292; Calcutta Tramways pref 12/12 small lot; Titaghur paper 17/8; Mathurapore Zemindary 1/2.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1919/39 Alexandra Jute Deb. 105.—A.P.

NOTHING SHORT OF PURNA SWARAJ

Sardul Singh's Challenge To Justice Party

MADRAS, August 17.

"Though Congressmen may quarrel a hundred times among themselves, they would no doubt close up their ranks and present a united front against their enemies", observed Sardar Sardul Singh, addressing a public meeting last night.

The Congress wanted Purna Swaraj or complete independence, and he asked whether the Justice Party was prepared to put forth such a demand. The Speaker regretted the action of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney in seceding from the Congress over the Commual Award, and said that the Congress wanted the Communal Award and the White Paper to go simultaneously, and they were prepared to wait until such time as they were able to evolve sufficient strength to make them go.—A. P.

Rugby.—Professor Julian Huxley, well-known biologist and writer has been selected to succeed Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell on his retirement next year as Secretary of Zoological Society of London.—B. O. W.

A SUPER-CAESAR FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 8.)

may encourage, as a matter of favour, deliberations between himself, his counsellors and his ministers. But, subject to his responsibility to the Secretary of State, he remains as great a master of the army of occupation in India as any Moghul Emperor was. He will exclusively control the external affairs. His will be the voice which will speak in international affairs, in the League of Nations, in Imperial Conferences, at Whitehall, at foreign capitals.

Special Responsibilities

There is, again, his special responsibility, a clever constitutional device to cloak autocracy with. By virtue of his special responsibility, the Governor-General will be able to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities; to prevent commercial discrimination; to protect the services, the higher services being appointed by the Secretary of State; and to safeguard financial stability and credit. He will also control all matters affecting the reserved departments though they may form part of other departments. The nett result of these powers is that, in all essential matters, his word will be the last word.

This is not all. He will have vast discretionary powers. At his discretion he can block the introduction of certain class of legislation. He can suspend the reduction in whole or part of the provincial contributions and can withhold sanction to the introduction of any bill relating to the supreme Court of Appeal of British India. And, of course, he will have discretionary powers, "the precise range of which it will be impossible exactly to foresee," says the White Paper.

Mighty Brahma

He has also emergency powers by virtue of which he can make ordinances. In the event of a threatened break down of the constitution, he alone steps in as the mighty Brahma, to reorganise a new world out of chaos.

And yet more. He alone, in his wisdom, must protect his little children, the members of the Assembly, from making mischief. He can withhold his assent to some bills he does not like. He can reserve some for the signification of the King's pleasure. He can exercise a similar power through the Governors as regards the Bills, brought in the provincial councils. He can direct a legislature not to proceed with a bill, a clause or even an amendment. If his conscience is roused, and if he finds that the discharge of his special responsibilities necessitates his interference, he will restore any grant rejected by the legislature.

If a federal law conflicts with a provincial law, there he is, the supreme arbiter hushing the voice of controversy by his majestic fiat. "When I open my lips, let no dogs bark." He will also direct and supervise the administration of federal subjects by the States, a valuable supplement to the doctrine of Paramountcy. What is taken out of the Paramountcy by the proposed Federation is thus restored to it in a round about manner. Ceasar's powers must be left untouched.

He can be a legislature himself and legislate. He can dictate to the legislature on certain occasions. As the agent of the Secretary of State, he will have the appointment and control of superior services; and the power to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the services. If need be he will protect the interests of the officers of the central service Class I. viz. Railways, Post and Telegraph, Traffic service and Imperial Customs Service.

All-Powerful Caesar

He will be the Director-General of the Governors in the performance of their duties in the provinces. Through them, he will exercise special responsibility, supervise internal administration and discipline of the police; enjoy emergency and legislative powers. His will be the final voice which will decide what the provincial councils have to do. His will be the ultimate choice in appointing the members of the provincial public services, commissions, and, through the Governors, he will protect the interests of the provincial services.

Like a Colossus he will thus bestride the world. Through these arbitrary powers, through a benignant distribution of his favours, he will guide us step by step into the Elysian fields of responsible and self-government in the coming two thousand years or so.

This conception of an all-powerful Ceasar is partially the result of reactionary forces which in Europe have expressed themselves through Communism and Fascism, and, partially, due to the new zeal, which British statesmen have developed to consolidate the British Empire against irresistible disintegrating forces. But of them, more hereafter.

The whole political conception of the Governor-General is based on an entire distrust in the capacity of India to think for itself or to govern itself. The nominee of the British parliament must direct and govern, and India must obey; the rights of the Nation have to be subordinated to the purpose and policies of the British Government. St. Paul said, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." In India there is going to be neither liberty nor the spirit of the Lord, if the White Paper becomes law.

POLICE OFFICER ON "OUTSIDERS"

(Continued from page 20).

bay during the strike, he had taken part in the early stages in forming the Joint Strike Committee.

This concluded his Evidence-in-Chief.

Amritlal Fakirchand Gandhi, Senior Assistant in the Political Department, produced the letter addressed to the Home Member, Government of Bombay, by the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee.

DEFENCE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Rao Saheb Patwardhan was then cross-examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the defence. In answer to questions put to him, witness stated that he was in the Labour Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. for the past 10 years. During this period he studied the various phases of Labour movements in the City of Bombay and closely watched its developments.

HIS KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Kanuga asked witness to give him a definite reply as to whether he knew anything of the Labour movement unconnected with the strike. Witness replied that he could not answer the question either in the affirmative on in the negative.

Witness admitted that there were more mills working in 1926 than in the year 1934.

OBJECTS OF G. K. U.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was a registered body, the witness said, but he was unable to state whether the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union was registered. The objects of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union were, witness said, to agitate for the redress of the grievances of the textile workers and to organise the workers. The first, second, third, fifth, seventh and eighth accused were members and office-bearers of the B. G. K. U. It was open to them and within their province to seek to ameliorate the conditions of Labour and better the lot of the workers in a constitutional way.

"OUTSIDERS" CAN'T HELP.

Continuing the witness said that he did not think that those who were not in the Textile trade or themselves workers could help to improve the lot of the workers. These accused were not workers and were, therefore, not in a position to help them.

Mr. Kanuga put it to the witness that the best judge of the competency or otherwise of these leaders, were the workers.

The witness stated that these unions had a membership of only 7,000 to 10,000 workers out of 1,50,000 workers. He, therefore, did not regard the accused as "Labour Leaders" because of the meagre following they commanded. He based his figures on the membership of the Union and added that if the rest of the workers had regarded the accused as competent leaders, they would also have joined the union. He held the opinion that "outsiders spoilt the interests of the workers."

CAN'T SUBSTANTIATE.

In further cross-examination Rao Saheb Patwardhan stated that except Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Karnik, the rest of the accused received allowances from the funds of the Union. He was not, however, in a position either to state or give proof of the amounts drawn in this way by the accused from the funds of the Unions. But witness had received information to this effect. Witness admitted that the funds of the Union were regularly audited and that a statement of accounts was submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions.

At this stage Mr. Kanuga wanted to tender a chapter from the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, detailing the work in the cause of Labour by social workers.

Mr. Velinker objected. The Magistrate upheld the objection.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday 11-30 a.m.

A full size portrait of Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah was unveiled by the President of the Mysore Municipal Council in the Municipal Office. This portrait was painted by Mr. R. Iyengar.

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
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Police Officer On "Outsiders"

"They Spoilt Cause Of Workers," Says C. I. D. Inspector

LABOUR LEADERS' TRIAL

Huge Cost For Police Bandobust During Textile Strike

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, resumed on Friday the hearing of the case in which eight members of the Council of Action of the Joint Strike Committee are charged under the Trade Disputes Act.

The accused are: Messrs. A. A. Alwe, V. B. Karnik, B. T. Randive, Abdul Majid, R. S. Nimbkher, K. N. Joglekar, S. C. Mhapanker and Miss Maniben Kara.

The charges against the accused are that they declared, instigated or incited others to take part in or otherwise act in furtherance of a strike, which is illegal under the provisions of Section 16 of the Trade Disputes Act, and thereby committed an offence under section 7 of the Act.

R. S. PATWARDHAN'S EVIDENCE

Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Inspector C.I.D., further examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker, produced manuscript copies of speeches made by some of the accused at various labour centres in the city. Witnesc pointed out certain passages which he stated were of a nature as to cause or incite the workers to acts of violence.

He also tendered as an exhibit the order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay on May 24, prohibiting in certain specified areas the holding of any meetings in furtherance or in connection with the Textile Strike.

On July 18, an order was issued by the Governor-in-Council authorising the witness' to file a complaint under the Trade Disputes Act against the eight accused. Accordingly on July 24, he filed the complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and obtained process. The same day he also applied for warrants to search the (1) Girni Kamgar Union (2) Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and (3) Young Workers League. On July 25 these three offices were searched by the witness, Sub-Inspector Kamat and Sub-Inspeactor Ketker.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan then produced certain papers and books seized by him during the search of the premises of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. G. L. Walker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Mr. M. S. Vakil, and Mr. Godambe defended the accused.

"BHATTA" FOR POLICE.

The Government incurred heavy expenditure during the strike, as a large contingent of about 500 constables and 12 officers of the District Police were requisitioned by the Bombay Government to help the City Police to maintain law and order. Mr. Patwardhan said that 300 constables were brought on April 24 and 200 more on April 27. These men remained on duty day and night in the Mill-area upto June 22. As far as the witness knew Rs. 18,572-12 was paid out as "bhatta" to the constables and officers who assisted the City Police.

There were about 5,000 constables and officers in the Bombay City Police Force, of whom 2,000 were stationed in the Mill-area on strike duty.

TRADE PARALYSED.

Continuing the Officer said that the strike paralysed the textile trade. Great hardship and considerable loss were caused to Tata's Agency, which supplied electric energy to the mills. The piece-goods merchants also lost heavily, while the loyal workmen who wanted to attend the mills were prevented from doing so, and were thereby deprived of their earnings. Some of them were severely assaulted. Some cases of incendiarism were also reported and damage caused to mills.

The health of the workers was also affected as they were compelled to remain indoors during the strike.

The Customs lost a considerable sum of money which it would have earned by the levy of "cess" on cotton.

ACTIVITIES OF ACCUSED.

Witness was then asked questions relating to the activities and the part played by each of the accused in the General Strike.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan said that he knew all the accused for some years past. Alwe was not now connected with the textile industry but was a weaver five years ago. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at the time of the strike.

Mr. V. B. Karnik was an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. He had no connection with the textile industry, but was the Secretary of the 'Council of Action' of the Joint Strike Committee.

MISS KARA

Referring to Miss Maniben Kara witness said that she was at one time the President of the Municipal Workers' Union. She was a Labour Leader and Vice-President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and Treasurer of the Joint Strike Committee. She belonged to a respectable family.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, witness said, "was a Communist. He was an M.A. of the Bombay University. He was President of the Red Girni Kamgar Union and organised several "Red" Unions. Mr. Ranadive was not a mill-worker and was not connected with the Textile industry.

MR. ABDUL MAJID

Mr. Abdul Majid was a mill-worker about 3 years ago, but at present was a labour "agitator" and President of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, witness described as a "Communist agitator." He had been convicted in the Meerut Conspiracy case and was released at the end of 1933. Witness said that Joglekar took a leading part in organising the strike. He was the President of the "Red G. I. P Railway, Labour Union."

MR. NIMBKAR

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was, witness stated, not connected with mill-industry and was convicted in the Meerut case. After his release he was elected General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. S. G. Mhapanker, witness said, was a jobber in a local mill four years ago. At present he was the General Secretary of the Bombay G. K. U. Although Mhapanker was absent from Bom-

(Continued on page 19).

SUTTA KHEL ON LARGE SCALE!

Dadar Magistrate Imposes Fine

"Evidence showed that the accused, Bhaurao Laxman, was carrying on Sutta gambling on a large scale, "observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Friday in convicting and sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 125|-.

Armed with a warrant, Sub-Inspector Tompe, of the Kalachowki Police Station, raided a room in the Shetye Building, in the Government Gate Road, on Wednesday, and arrested the accused and another person, and recovered Sutta slips, marked coins and some cash.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a common gaming house for the purpose of gambling.

The Magistrate convicted both and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 125|- or three week's imprisonment in default. The second accused Hari Laxman was fined Rs. 10|-

A sum of Rs. 20|- was ordered to be paid to the informant.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD

British Firm Negotiates With Mysore Durbar

BANGALORE, Aug. 16.

It is understood that about further possibilities of prospecting for gold in the Mysore state, negotiations are now proceeding between the Mysore Durbar and Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, London, who are now working the Kolar Gold Fields.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORK IN COCHIN

COCHIN, Aug. 16.

Vigorous enlistment of members to the Cochin District Congress Committee is going on, and elections of the various office-bearers will be held shortly.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has appointed Mr. O. V. Seshan, a prominent Congressman of Ernakulam to conduct the Congress Election here.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE AND GERMAN TRADE

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 16.

The Travancore Government have received a cable from German Firms requesting the Travancore Government not to cancel orders already placed with them as a measure of retaliation against the restriction imposed by the German Government on coir yarn and fibre and that the firms were moving their Government to lift the embargo.

The Travancore Economic Development Board had passed resolutions requesting the Government to refrain from placing any orders for manufactured goods from Germany till the withdrawal of the restriction.—United Press.

CYCLONE PASSES OVER JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, August 17.

Jubbulpore experienced cyclonic weather last evening—one of the worst of the year. Though showers were comparatively of short duration, yet nearly two inches of rain fell, accompanied by thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

A slight temporary dislocation of telegraph traffic was caused and later a large tree was struck by lightning and it came down breaking telephone wires at the Telegraph Office and dislocating all telephonic communication.

Live wires in the Telegraph Office compound caused great anxiety to the Telegraph staff who stayed on the scene till late at night to ensure the safety of passers-by.

Normal conditions have now been restored.—A. P.

DACOITY AND HOLD-UPS IN MARWAR

Jodhpur Police Arrest Number Of Suspicious Characters

JALORE, (Jodhpur), August 16.

Recently there have occurred a case of dacoity and a series of petty "hold-ups" in Marwar.

A gang of eight dacoits raided a 'mahajan's' house in a village in Jalore district and decamped with about Rs. 800 worth of property.

To find trace of these alleged dacoits, a sub-Inspector of Police was deputed on special duty and he has arrested two men of Jaswantpura, who are alleged to have taken part in the dacoity Three more men of the same gang were captured by the Barmer police. The other three are still at large and are said to have crossed the border into Sind territory.

In connection with the series of petty "hold-ups" in the districts of Desuri and Bali, a gang of 20 men have been arrested. Out of these men, 6 were arrested at Sabli, 6 at Radhanpur and the further eight arrests were made in the territory of Thar-Parkar, (Sind).—United Press.

"DRIVING BY SOUND"

Madras Motorist Appeals For Less Noise

BANGALORE, Aug. 16.

"The tendency so noticeable in Madras to-day is to drive by sound rather than by sight, whereas it should actually be the reverse. The horn might be used to indicate the presence of the vehicle to persons who obviously are not able to see it, but certainly not as a demand that the way should be cleared for it," says the Secretary of the Automobile Association of South India in an appeal to the motorists to minimise noise.—United Press.

STUDENT ELECTROCUTED

SHEIKHUPURA, Aug. 14.

Umar Hayat Khan, a B.A. class student of the Islamia College, Lahore met a tragic death from electrocution at his residence in Shahdara.

He was taking a connection to the upper storey of the flat and came in contact with a wire conducting high voltage electricity and fell unconscious and died within less than five minutes.

He was married and aged about 23. He was the only son of his parents who are both septaugenarians.—A. P.

PATNA WEEKLY DEPOSITS SECURITY

PATNA, Aug. 16.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 which had been demanded from the "Navasakti," a Nationalist Hindi weekly which will make its first appearance here on August 31 was deposited to the District Magistrate, Patna.—United Press.

ARRESTED AT PONDICHERRY

Breach Of Trust Charge Against Nellore Court Receiver

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 16.

On requisition of the Nellore Police, the French Police have arrested Sundares Iyer 'alias' Seshagiria Iyer a vakil and the official receiver of Nellore Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000 during his official dealings.

The accused has been remanded to police custody pending extradition.—United Press

Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra Ghose took charge yesterday as Divisional Superintendent of Dinapur Railway Division. E. I. Railway, from Mr. R. C. Marriot who is proceeding on a long leave.

FINAL CHOICE WITH C. P. B.

Mahatma Explains Position Of Congress Candidates For Assembly

NAGPUR, Aug. 17

To attend the Nationalist Party meeting at Calcutta Messrs N C Kelkar, Jamnadas M Mehta, Baburao Gokhale, D K Sathe and Dr Savarker passed through Nagpur this morning.

They were joined at Nagpur by Mr M S Aney and Dr B S Moonje.

Mr N C Kelkar has received the following reply from Gandhiji to his telegram urging the Mahatma to bring about a compromise between the Congress and the Nationalists:—

"The Congress candidates will be selected by the Congress Parliamentary Board for each constituency wherever Congress wishes to give fight.

"If a Congressman wishing to enter legislature had conscientious scruples about acceptance of the resolution of the Working Committee on the Communal Award, he will so state his objections in his letter or application to the Board and if the Board approves his nomination otherwise desirable, it will respect his scruples and nominate him as a candidate.

"Refusal or acceptance of the application will depend solely upon the discretion of the Board. Mr. Aney knows this position."—United Press.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Dead Bull Gets "State Funeral" In Sheikhpura

SHEIKHUPURA, Aug. 14.

A strange manifestation of animal worship was witnessed the other day at Nankana Sahib where a deceased stud bull was idolized and publicly worshipped by a large number of Hindu men and women of the place.

A sacred bull styled by its worshippers "sahn devta" died in one of the circuitous and filthy streets of Nankana Sahib. Such carcases are as a rule removed and disposed of by the Municipal scavengers and not touched by the orthodox Hindus but in this case all the untouchabes were, on the contrary, peremptorily ordered not to approach the animal.

A large number of Hindus lifted the deceased, quadruped with utmost tenderness and placed it in a handcart. About 1,000 men and women collected to attend the obsequies of this animal. The cart was pulled by turns by the different devotees with a solemnity worthy of a better cause and amidst sacred 'shlokas' and slogans driven to the 'gowshala' People even sprinkled rose water and showered blossoms of rose and other flowers on the dead body of the bull on the way. A mausoleum is intended to be constructed over the spot where the "Sahn Devta" has been interred and will be known as "San Shah di Samadh."—A. P.

PRISON-BREAKER SENTENCED

Still Number Of Cases Pending Against Him

NAVSARI, August 16.

Vanmali, the notorious dacoit who recently tried to escape from the Navsari District Prison by breaking fetters weighing half a maund, was placed before the Navsari Magistrate on charges of escaping from the lawful custody of police.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to 1 1|2 years' rigorous imprisonment. There are still four cases pending against him for similar offences.—United Press.

Under the joint auspices of eleven institutions of Ghatkopar a public meeting of the residents was held last night, with Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi in the chair, to protest against the firman of the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol allowing the slaughter of cows in his state in contravention of the former agreement.

PANDIT SHARMA ON HIS VOW

Responds To Mahatma's Call, But Will Not Give Up Fast Unto Death Till Mangrol Rescinds Firman

Kashinath Building at Murzban Road was the scene of much commotion on Friday morning when there was a stream of anxious Hindu visitors to visit Pandit Ramchandra Sharma who came to Bombay by the Kathiawar Mail (7-50 a.m.) on Friday.

Pandit Sharma, who has taken a vow to "fast-unto-death" if the Mangrol Cow-killing Firman is not rescinded is now staying at Kashinath Building. He arrived in Bombay on Friday morning.

Frday was the 14th day of the fast and he is taking only water with soda bicarbonate and a little sour lime-juice as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's request.

The Pandit who is only 25 years of age was invited to come to Bombay from Rajkot on behalf of the Mangrol Mahajan and the Bombay Arya Samaj, who accorded a great reception to Panditji on his arrival at Bombay Central this morning.

He was garlanded and photographed on arrival at the station where there gathered a large number of Hindus including a number of ladies. He was then taken to Kashinath Building where he has been lodged.

At the station to receive Panditji were Pandit Vijay Sankar, Pardubhai Sharma, Pandit Dwijendranath Sharma, Swami Omkar Sachidanand, and a deputation of the Arya Samaj.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji was also among those who received the Pandit at the station.

Cause Of Fast

The cause of the fast is the Mangrol State Order, permitting cow-slaughter in the State and allowing music before Mosques.

A vow was taken by Pundit Sharma at a huge protest meeting at Junagadh on 5th August.

The Pundit is a religious preacher, and was born at Bairat (Jaipur State) and was on tour preaching and reading to the Hindu Public from the Ramayana, Mahabharat and the Gita, when he initiated his fast.

Working For Purification

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative Punditji in relation to his previous career and the history of the fast, said:—

"After Swami Sradhanandji's great sacrifice I took a vow that as long as my life lasts in my body I shall serve the Hindu community.

"From that day onwards I have been working for the Hindu Sangathan, removal of untouchability and purification of the Hindu religion.

"I have been preaching from the Ramayan, Mahabharat, and the Gita. After my reading of the above before each gathering I try to get the assembled people to practice temperance regarding smoking, drinking, and the abandonment of the use of foreign things, cloth, sugar, etc.

"Hundreds of people have taken vows dictated by me regarding the above abstinences.

"I have so far worked in Behar in Bengal, Orissa, the U. P., Gujrat, C. P. Rajputana, and the Punjab.

I have for the last 2 months been in Kathiawar, on tour, preaching and reading to the Hindu public at various places in Kathiawar.

After 3 Days' Thought.

When I was at Junagadh I heard the sad news about the cow-killing order of the Mangrol State. I thought about the question for three full days and came to the conclusion that the resolution must be rescinded.

On the 4th August I took the resolution to fast unto death if the resolution was not rescinded. I declared it before a big public meeting and I am prepared to fast till death.

"When I was in Jamnagar I received a telegram from Mahatmaji saying 'you must stop your fast; this is my warrant to you.'"

"On the 2nd day of the fast I resolved, however, not to abandon my fast till death but in order not to disobey Gandhiji's commands I made a slight change in that I began to take sour lime-juice and soda bicarbonate with water."

The Panditji looked cheerful and healthy though it is reported he is not getting good sleep.

Follower of Gandhi.

The Pandit is a staunch follower of Gandhiji and had been sent to jail on some occasions. He is a habitual wearer of Khaddar and preaches the removal of untouchability.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who is fasting till death—if the Mangrol cow killing resolution be not rescinded—was brought down from Rajkot to Bombay, on Friday morning. He was accompanied by Dr. Chaturbhuj P. Shah, during the journey. He was examined by Dr J D Dhruv F R C S and Dr. N. J. Mody jointly on Friday, at 11-45 a.m. They have jointly issued the following bulletin—re-Swami's health:—

Bombay, Aug. 17
11-45 A. M.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma ("Vir") aged 25 years, a Brahmachari was brought from Rajkot to Bombay, accompanied by Dr. Chaturbhuj Mehta: he was jointly examined by us: we find the condition of his health as follows:

"To-day is the 14th day of his fast. Panditji takes sour lime-juice, water and soda-bicarb.

"His general condition is satisfactory; the amount of sleep is reduced to 4 hours.

"Pulse and heart are alright: pulse is 62.

"Blood pressure is 116 and 72.

"Passes urine freely and on the whole he is quite cheerful and talks freely. His urine passes fair amount of acetone bodies.

SANATANIST FAST.

A Sanatanist of Ahmedabad named Atmaram is fasting for over a week in Baroda as a protest against the appointment of a Harijan teacher in a boy's school and a Harijan woman teacher in a girls school.

MUNICIPAL MEMBER CONVICTED

Found Guilty Of Gambling On American Futures

ANAND, August 17.

The Second Class Magistrate of Anand sentenced Mr. Nathalal Damodar, a member of Umreth Municipality to three months' rigorous imprisonment, being found guilty of speculating in American Futures.

Mr. Nathalal was arrested by police from his house when he was gambling in American Futures. He was charged under sections 3 and 4 of the Gambling Act.—United Press.

The Princes of Kathiawar are collecting a fund to raise a memorial to Lord Willingdon on the occasion of his visit to Kathiawar in January.

FED UP WITH LIFE

Sanyasi Tries To Commit Suicide

BANGALORE, Aug. 16.

News come from Mysore that a Sanyasi or a mendicant slept on the railway line to commit suicide when he was arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

When asked why he wanted to commit suicide he replied that as he was quite disgusted with the life he attempted to commit suicide

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to undergo 9 months' simple imprisonment.—United Press.

A Jodhpur message states that Alwar has been transferred from Bharatpur to the Jaipur Residency.

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